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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED REMARKS

OBSERVATIONS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

More Than Courtesy in Europe's Commendation of Taft—Is the S. P. After Gompers for Introducing Politics in the Union?—Dr. Newell Hillis Talking Out of School.

It is not "diplomatic courtesy" that causes in Europe the gladness announced by the despatches at the Presidential victory of Plutocracy in America. It is the instinct of self-preservation that breeds the cheers. European Plutocracy knows that its death-knell will be rung in America, if ever it is rung. Hence joy at the peals that tell of Taft.

A violent rise in stocks signalled to the gambling fraternity that the green Table of Capitalism was to continue undisturbed for four years longer; that for four years longer, at any rate, Constable Labor was not to break into the den with his night billy and arrest the criminals. Up went the stocks.

Two Red Star liners changing their registry, thereby dropping the American flag and assuming the Belgian for the sole purpose of paying lower wages is, no doubt, illustrative of "patriotism," and, secondly, of "prosperity." No one doubts that lower wages spells prosperity to the capitalist class.

Just as Gompers begins to move "in the right direction" by dropping his old theory about the Trades Union being all-sufficient to improve the condition of the workingman, and politics should be excluded from the Union—just at this season the rumor is heard that the S. P. is going to try and bring about his downfall in the A. F. of L. convention. Can it be that the S. P. pure and simple politicians are afraid Gompers may develop logically onward and cause the A. F. of L. to reflect the revolutionary political party of Labor?

A bad case of "Katzenjammer"—the German expression for the aftermath of a drunk—continues to afflict the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." As late as the second day after election, November 5, the figures in its columns stand with their feet in the mouth of their headlines. "An increase of 8,000 votes in Greater New York" is the announcement that heads figures that actually show a decrease of 1,362 S. P. votes in Manhattan and the Bronx, and a total increase of only 811 in Greater New York.

Curiosity increases upon what became of the Countess of Warwick. She was to intoxicate—intoxicate? Yes, intoxicate—the people of America in behalf of the so-called Socialist party. She never materialized. Did the Countess feel out Warwicked, and fear the contest?

When Bryan said, after election, that "running for office was only an incident in his work" he surely spoke truthfully, and thereby revealed the essence of the politician. Office is an "incident" with the politician. Notoriety is the essence. It constitutes their real assets. Upon that they traffic. Running for office is a "side line" with them.

"Hoarded money is coming out"—this is one of the many slogans that are going up to show that prosperity is rushing in. Quite probably some of the hoarded money is being wheedled into "confidence," with the result that it will be made the object of some "confidence game." Somebody is enjoying prosperity. Of that there is no doubt. But the workers?

Plymouth Congregational Church should muzzle its Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. If it don't he will yet be the cause of the ruination of its capitalist pillars. He declares that "wherever a man invests in a kit of burglar tools he wants 'personal liberty.'" It matters not how absurdly one-sided the application of the statement was in the Dr.'s mouth in his trying to make out that an argument against one and in favor of another of the candidates for governor of the class whose claim to have its rights respected is that they invested in a kit of burglar tools. However absurd the application, the fact itself is so true that its correct application is bound to come down like a pile of bricks upon the heads of the pillars of the Dr's church—and upon his own.

The conviction of Morse, the swindling banker, is not a vindication of the law. Just the reverse. What banker is not equally guilty? If, out of scores of men, known to be guilty of a certain offence, only one is punished, the "punishment" amounts to an encouragement and vindication of the other criminals.

As the Advance Agents of Prosperity the houseless who are flocking in this cold weather to the free lodging houses are so numerous that, within they suffocate, and without they freeze stiff.

Not less than 250 arrests were made in Greater New York on election day for theft, or attempted theft. Which goes to show how many there are who have not yet learned the trick of "organization," and still are on the individual level. Had these thieves learned the trick they would have joined the Republican or Democratic party. Organizedly they could have their hands, directly or by proxy, in other people's pockets, with the "Law" on their side. Now these thieves have to pay the penalty. That's what comes of atavistic barbarism.

The "Church of Holy Petroleum" is the name that Frank Monnett applies to his, the Methodist Church. The hint suggests a re-christening of all the other churches—which of them all could escape? We would have the "Church of Holy Real-Estate," the "Church of Holy Easter Sunday Bonnets," the "Church of Holy One Hundred Per Cent," the "Church of Holy Whiskey," the "Church of Holy Stocks and Bonds," etc., etc.

The taxicab strike has been arbitrated, with the consequence that the employees furnish one more proof to Adam Smith's words that the employing class runs, rules and exploits the employee class with the assistance of the "Government."

The campaign in the 9th Congressional District has proved the power of the S. L. P. to keep Socialism pure, and disinfect the Movement. Long neglected, it is now time that the Comrades see to it that their organization and propaganda means in the Lower East Side are strengthened.

Jerome's harvest of felonies due to the panic is coming faster than he expected. "I can't help it, sir. I have been out of work eleven months, and I have a wife and children at home who are starving," is the apology made to Joseph A. Shay by one of four masked burglars who ransacked his house of its jewelry and silverware.

Quite a commentary upon "Western Civilization" is the sight of women who demand the suffrage physically thrown out of Parliament, along with parts of grille to which they had chained themselves, while, in the East, the movements for civic and political liberty, going up in Persia and Turkey, have the demand for woman's rights abreast of the demand for man's rights.

It is safe to say that never has a President-elect taken his seat so besmirched with serious charges of fraud and swindle, both on his own account and on that of his immediate family, as will Wm. H. Taft on the 4th of March next, in taking his seat. On top of the Panama Canal $40,000,000 boodle, perpetrated under Taft as Secretary of War and by which his brother Charles P. is said to have profited, now comes the Philippine Railroad boodle of many millions more, also perpetrated under Taft as Secretary of War, and by which he himself and his other brother Henry are said to have made no inconsiderable pile.

The Republican-Democratic capitalists who try to steer the workingmen away from the path of Labor politics with the reasoning, "No one can grow rich by legislation," stand stumped by the exposures that have been dumped upon Taft and Sherman. Legislation, more legislation, still more legislation is evidently the methods by which these gentry have been seeking to get rich in New Mexico lands and also in Philippine railroads. Take away the props of legislation and the structure of your capitalists' havings collapse like a card-house.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

THE "SILENT VOTE"

During the campaign Bryan more than once expressed his reliance upon the "silent vote." Few things more than that opinion describe Bryan's political bat-blindness. There was a "silent vote"; that vote plumped itself for Taft. Given the existence of a "silent vote," it could go in no direction other than it did—for the powers that be.

The "vote" that supports oppositions is everything but silent: it is loud: it announces itself. It is the law of opposition votes to be noisy. On the other hand, the vote that supports things as they are is quiescent, hence silent.

Much lies in this to guide the practical methods of the social revolutionist.

If even an "opposition" movement cannot be "silent," but is bound to be noisy, it follows that a movement that is more than "opposition," a movement that is revolutionary, can not choose but give loud notice of itself. Loudness excludes the idea of conspiracy. Consequently, the Social Revolution, on the one hand, and any method that requires silence or secrecy, on the other, are mutually repellant factors. A grasp of this social phenomenon dispels the fumes of "pure and simple physical force"—fumes that rise from the old conception of the Conspiracy as a means for social upheaval.

Bryan, complacently prating about the "silent vote," betrays the navel-string that connects, not only him with the petty bourgeois, whose out of date economic interests he voices, but also the out-of-date petty bourgeois with the still more archaic revolutionists, whose revolutions were bred in and executed by conspiracies.

The Plutocracy will not, can not be overthrown by a "silent vote." The vote that will floor the Plutocracy will be the loudest "vote" that has yet stepped upon the political field of history. It can not be otherwise. That "vote" will be, must be a Mass Movement. The loud pulsations of such a Movement are not repressible into silence. Its tread will be heavy; its very breath will be like the roar of thunder.

Petty causes, petty preludes. Grotesque is the idea of the revolutionary roar heralding a petty bourgeois patchwork—as grotesque as the notion is unscientific that the "silent vote" could ever run in that channel.

Great causes, great preludes. The roar that will overthrow the Plutocracy is the roar of the gathering masses—gathered in the political camp of Socialism and simultaneously drilled, over and above board, under the light of the noon-day sun, in the Army of Occupation—the revolutionary and industrially organized Labor of the land.

PETITION FOR FOOD.

Workless and Hungry Englishmen Appeal to Mayors.

London, November 7.—On the suggestion of Victor Grayson, Socialist, who has been excluded from the Commons for the remainder of the session, the workless have petitioned many of the mayors to abandon the annual mayoralty banquets and to devote the money the functions would cost to the unemployed.

Grayson says that none should feed well while there are many who are not fed at all. The mayors of some of the great towns are adopting this course.

There is some reason to think that the well-to-do bourgeois are fearing lest the unemployed "create trouble" in London on Lord Mayor's day next week. Though the procession is still very popular with Londoners as a body, it affords an opportunity to the Socialist speakers to address the unemployed and protest against the extravagant and luxurious dining at the Guildhall.

"Seemingly," says a week-end capitalist sheet, "the policy of violence and disorder is gaining ground in the country, especially since many branches of the Independent Labor party have indorsed Grayson's conduct."

200 HALF CLAD.

Pitiable Gathering About Unemployed Headquarters.

Hearing a rumor that the Erie railroad was going to celebrate the great "return of prosperity" by putting on a few track laborers, fully two hundred homeless, foodless men began gathering on Saturday, Nov. 7 about the New York depot of the Committee for the Unemployed, at 23 Duane street, presided over by J. Eads Howe. There was just one overcoat among them.

Most men who get a railroad's summons to a distant point to work carry some baggage. There was a single valise among this 200. Some of them had no socks. A few had underclothing. Many were coatless. A dozen wore pieces of rough cloth wound about their feet to take the place of shoes. Yet each was eager and anxious to go.

One and all showed the marks of privation. Many had not slept in a bed for weeks. More had been without food for days. The chill cut through their thin apparel.

A reporter who ascended the rickety stairs of the building at 23 Duane street to the low-ceilinged, smoky headquarters of the committee later in the day, found six poorly clothed, hollow-cheeked men huddling around a small oil stove.

William Harris, who has slept in the streets for four weeks, had nothing under his thin coat but an old baseball shirt with the sleeves cut off. He had just bought a pair of socks with his last ten cents.

There was not an overcoat among the seven. None of them had underclothing. Only one had a whole pair of shoes. Two of them were without socks.

Tom Conway, a boilermaker, had been without work for six months. His feet had poked their way through his shoes, and he was shivering even beside the oil stove, for he had no underclothes. Harry Meyer and Joe Smith were in the same condition. James Littleton had no coat at all, and his trousers were in rags.

"Every one of the 975 on our register is willing to work for anything he can get," said some one in charge. No wonder!

PANAMA GRAFT

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR MAKES GRAVE ACCUSATIONS.

Alleges Immorality, Favoritism, and Extravagance on Isthmus — Claims Influential Men Protect Wrongdoers —Goethals Charged with Stopping Investigations.

That high Federal officials are involved in practices of favoritism and graft is the claim made by J. H. Collins, a government inspector who has just returned from the Canal Zone. Collins gave his account to the N. Y. American, which published his story in its issue of November 6.

Collins says that he gave the same information which is offered in the "American" to Col. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and that Goethals began an investigation, with the result that upon laying some of the evidence before Secretary of War Taft, two prominent officials were compelled to resign.

Later, according to Collins, when the investigation reached to men close to Goethals, it was dropped. Only those men whom the Commission were opposed to, were removed, is Collins's contention.

The "American" states that it has an affidavit from Collins describing his experience and publishes the document in its Nov. 6 issue.

The below statements are taken from the affidavit as given out:

"Soon after my arrival on the Isthmus, in August, 1907, I was made aware of the fact that the big men over me wanted me to inspect only what was hostile to them. Their friends were to be let alone. When I refused to wink at the graft and immorality of favorites, I was punished.

"At Gorgona, for example, where I was first stationed, I discovered that the steward was extorting money from waiters by deducting large sums for breakage of dishes. I also found that wine and provisions, in large quantities, were being transferred from the Government storeroom to a private restaurant, run by a former Government cook.

"I reported these facts to Superintendent Parker and Lieutenant B. E. Wood, the right hand man of Jackson Smith, head of the Department of Labor, Quarters and Subsistence. No investigation whatever was made of the steward. On the contrary, he was afterward promoted.

"At Cristobal, to which I was transferred on November 5, I discovered that the place was run by a steward whose morality was notorious. Although he had been arrested and condemned by the courts, he was still kept in office."

Collins goes on to tell of how he was disgusted with the alleged indecencies of this steward, and then says:

"I also learned that this steward accepted gifts from the negro waiters, with some of whom he appeared to be most intimate.

"Immediately, I reported these facts to Superintendent Lowe and to Lieutenant Wood, asking that the steward be investigated that he might be barred from the zone. I received no reply from either official. When the steward returned from his vacation, I gave orders that he should not be served in the Government dining hall. Thereupon I received a letter from Lowe, commanding me to permit the steward to eat with the other Federal employes.

"On writing to Lowe that this was impossible, I was threatened with dismissal by Wood. The steward, however, was not investigated. He was merely transferred to Las Cascadas.

"In my fight to oust this steward I was told that I would incur the enmity of Wood, Lowe, I. Goldman, Lowe's chief clerk, and W. F. Shipley, another clerk. I was told that Wood was an especial friend of the steward, and all these men supported him because of his unusual ability as a chef.

"On January 18 I was transferred by Wood to Corozal, where I found I was under the jurisdiction of a superintendent as notorious as the steward at Cristobal. When I told Wood what I had heard said on every side concerning this superintendent, he said he had no other post for me and asked for my resignation.

"While visiting a friend on the zone, I was ordered by Wood through a supervisor to leave American territory. I then went to the Tivoli Hotel, which is run by the Government at Ancon. There the superintendent, whose immorality I had asked Wood to investigate, commanded the employes not to speak to me. One clerk who did was transferred. Later his salary was cut. Colonel Goethals has a letter from this clerk stating these facts in detail.

"I now determined to investigate the Ancon superintendent, and so informed Chief of Police Shanton. Soon afterward my room was broken into and incriminating papers stolen. I also found that my mail was being tampered with.

"At this juncture, Colonel Goethals returned to the Isthmus. I called upon him and laid my charges before him.

"The Colonel admitted that he believed that they were true, and intimated that he would order an investigation as soon as he possessed conclusive evidence. I said I would begin with the Ancon superintendent, against whom I was sure that I could obtain incontrovertible testimony.

"I got the necessary affidavits against the superintendent, which Colonel Goethals turned over to Secretary Taft. Five days later the Colonel told me he had instructions to proceed against the superintendent, who left the Isthmus within a week.

"About this time the controversy between Colonel Goethals and Jackson Smith, who had long fought for the retention of the Ancon superintendent, became most acute. Secretary Taft looked into the accusations made on both sides, with the result that Jackson Smith resigned. After Smith was gone the attitude of Colonel Goethals toward me changed. He made it evident that he did not want the probe to go any further.

"On July 28, while in Colon as the guest of Father Cooper, William Shay superintendent of construction at Gorgona, attacked me in the streets and almost killed me. I was taken to a hospital, where I discovered that $107 was missing from my pockets.

"Although Shay is directly under Colonel Goethals, he was never investigated, and my friend, who asked Shay to help find my money, was discharged. I was finally compelled to leave the Isthmus so hurriedly that I got out without my luggage."

The "American" states that Collins was emphatic in contrasting the hardships suffered by the majority of Federal employes with the luxuries enjoyed by the big officials. Veritable palaces are being built, Collins said, for many of the newly appointed officials.

"For example, at Cristobal a comfortable house was torn down," Collins added, "to make way for an elaborate dwelling, with hardwood floors and all the other accessories of a New York home, for Major Wilson, who will only need it for a few years. Another magnificent home has just been specially built for Lieutenant Wood.

"These houses are filled with the finest of mahogany furniture, costly rugs and fine linen. Simply the shaving sets of some of these officials are known to have cost $50 a set. Their carriages, if assembled, would put the ordinary horse show in the shade."

PATRIOTS FOR PROFIT.

"The Clansman" Company in 'Frisco Advertises for White Men of Southern Extraction to Act in Show.

San Francisco, Cal., November 2.—About the only thing which the "sensational" play, "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon, Jr., has succeeded in establishing in coming to this city, is that so-called "patriotism," more properly termed jingoism, is but a means of affording certain people a chance to pile up money. The advent of this drama of the Reconstruction days is another instance of how profitable it is to keep alive race prejudices; unscrupulous men see their opportunity to trade upon the unreasonable enmity of one class against another class of the community.

The "Clansman" comes advertising that Ku Klux Clan cavalry horses will be used in the production. To give the people an even more "realistic" representation, want ads. have been inserted in Hearst's San Francisco "Examiner," asking for "Fifty white men of Southern birth or extraction. Apply at stage door of Van Ness Theatre." The sordid spirit of commercialism can be seen sticking out through this announcement. The people of the city are to be treated to a spectacle tending to fire their slumbering passions, and persons of an unforgiving nature are to be appealed to to keep alive that racial animosity.

FIGHT FOR FORTUNE.

Strenuous Scrap to Grab Dying Man's Wealth.

Chicago, November 6.—The Thompson family, backed by deadly weapons holds possession of the residence of Samuel Gregsten, a millionaire, to-day, near whose sick bed two sons-in-law, it is alleged, engaged in a fistic encounter which resulted in a court proceeding before Justice of the Peace Edgar Davis yesterday.

William Ormonde Thompson, an attorney, one of the sons-in-law, backed by his wife, Eleanor Thompson; Mrs. Frederick Allen, a daughter of Mr. Gregsten, and her husband, with an automatic pistol, a "bulldog" revolver and a double-barrelled shotgun, hold the fort in the fashionable Gregsten mansion and will withstand any siege.

Walter Van Sands, the other son-in-law, also an attorney, who is said to have started the fight in the millionaire's home, and who has been living with his wife's father for two years, was ordered by Gregsten to never again darken the doors of his home. Mrs. Van Sands is critically ill at the Hinsdale residence.

Robert Van Sands, of Austin, the father of Van Sands, telephoned the Thompsons yesterday afternoon that he had placed his son on a Rock Island train and that the young lawyer would reside in Arizona for a year or more. But Thompson, fearing an attack on the house, has two revolvers within ready reach on the mantel of the reception room and a shotgun in the dining room in the rear. A coachman stands at guard at the front of the mansion, while a chauffeur is watching the rear entrance. Two Pinkerton detectives are detailed to watch the premises.

Following the fight on the stairway just outside the sick man's bedroom Van Sands swore out a warrant against his brother-in-law, charging assault and battery. Thompson retaliated by filing the same sort of a charge against Van Sands. When the case came up for trial before Justice of the Peace Davis, Attorney Clarence Darrow appeared for both principals and announced the family requested both cases be dismissed. Justice Davis, however, placed Van Sands under a peace bond of $200.

The trouble is over the division of the sick millionaire's estate.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

BRONZE WORKERS

DEMAND INCREASE OF PAY WITH INCREASE IN HOURS.

A Post Election "Boom" at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Without Additional Wages —Bronze Workers Act Promptly and Strike—Craft Unions Hold Fast to Bosses and "Consider" Matter.

One hundred and thirty-five members of Bronze Workers, Branch 11, Industrial Building Trades' Union, are out on strike at the Washington street works of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The very day after election, the firm posted a notice that the work week was to be jumped at once from 45 hours to 48, without proportionate increase in pay. A shop meeting was immediately called, which was participated in by all the crafts employed in the shop, the chasers, moulders, and pattern-makers as well as the bronzeworkers. A joint committee was elected to see the firm, which retorted, for all answer, that the decision was "final." However, on the suggestion of one of the chasers' delegates, the boss gave the men a week to "think it over."

The bronzeworkers, however, saw that this would also give the boss a week to think it over, and get all the scabs he wanted ready to break the strike. Therefore they called another joint meeting of all the men employed, and did the best possible to have a strike called at once, without giving the firm time to prepare to break it.

The other crafts declining to go out on strike then, the bronzeworkers decided to go out alone, which they did in a body, 135 of them. Up to the present, the other crafts, in true craft union style, are working, and practically assisting the boss to break the bronzeworkers' strike. The latter hope, however, yet to be able to prevail on their fellow workmen to stick together and come out with them as a unit.

The press committee of the Industrial Bronze Workers' and Erectors' Union on Nov. 7, issued the following official statement dealing with their strike.

On Wednesday, November 4, a notice was posted in the shop of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Co. that hereafter the working hours would be forty-eight hours per week, instead of forty-five as heretofore. As soon as the shop steward read the notice he asked the manager whether the firm intended to pay for the extra three hours of work. Receiving a reply in the negative, he called a shop meeting at 5 p. m., on the same day, at which all the men working in the shop, such as fitters, fillers, moulders, chasers and polishers were present.

The matter was taken up, and after due deliberation, a committee composed of members of the above-mentioned trades was elected, and instructed to notify the firm that under no circumstances would the men accept an increase in the hours of labor, and that they intended to keep what they already had. The next morning the above-mentioned committee met the manager and put before him the decision of the meeting.

The reply of the manager was that in case the men refused to accept the increase of hours the firm would be compelled to shut down (as though they were manufacturing stock.)

This "strong" argument of the manager scared the aristocratic chasers to death, and they asked the manager to give them a week's time to consider the matter, which request the manager granted smilingly. (A thing which every boss would like to have). On the same evening another meeting took place, and after the committee reported, the chasers were repudiated for the assumption of authority in asking for the extension of time; and another committee composed only of fitters and fillers was elected to notify the firm that the men were ready to meet the forty-eight-hour proposition with a strike.

The next morning, after the committee talked the matter over with the manager and received an unfavorable

(Continued on page 2.)

ELECTION RETURNS

Socialist Vote Is Slow in Coming In.

Figures of the vote cast for the Socialist Labor Party and for the S. P. in this year's election are being slowly reported. What has been gathered so far shows that the statement made in these columns last week was correct. The S. P. organs are openly expressing their disappointment at the vote cast for Debs, and show by their utterances that it is a bitter dose which has been given their party. At present those papers are busy trying to make Debs' vote reach his total of 1904.

Below are given the returns which have been received for the past week:

Milwaukee, Wis., November 5.—The Socialist Labor Party was ignored, as a party, in the reading of the election returns at the Central Police Station. We will demand the canvassing of the voting machines to ascertain our vote immediately. Debs received 17,099 votes this year, against 18,240 in 1904. H. D. Brown, S. D. P. candidate for Governor, received 15,338 votes against 17,394 for that same office in 1906.

Two years ago the Social Democrats elected five assemblymen; this year only three, a loss of two. They elected one state senator in a district which was always represented by a Social Democrat. In the 15th Assembly District, V. L. Berger was defeated for the office of assemblyman.

INCREASE IN EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, Ind., November 6.—The Socialist Labor Party's vote in Vanderbourg county increases over its total of 1904. In that year Corregan received 86; this year Gillhaus gets 94. The S. P. shows a big loss. In 1904 Debs had 1,780; this year he has 1,025.

Plainfield, S. L. P., Unconquerable.

Plainfield, N. J., November 7.—The S. L. P., vote here, with one district still missing, is 19; in 1904 it was 21. The S. P. vote is 86; in 1904, 64. Are we defeated? Yes. Conquered, NO!

GOOD FOR ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, N. J., November 6.—The Socialist Labor Party here was given 59 votes.

Chicago's Total.

Chicago, November 7.—Further returns give Gillhaus 698 votes here.

213 Votes in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 7.—The S. L. P. received 213 votes in this city; in 1904 Corregan got 276.

GOOD NEWS FROM STONINGTON.

Stonington, Conn., November 6.—In the town of Stonington 26 votes were polled for the S. L. P. Debs received 87.

PLAINFIELD, CONN.

Mossup, Conn., November 6. — The Socialist Labor Party in the town of Plainfield received 11 votes in this election.

INCREASE IN SOUTH NORWALK.

South Norwalk, Conn., November 5.—Vote of the town of Norwalk: S. L. P., 36; S. P., 28. Last Presidential election, S. L. P., 27; S. P. 6. The Socialist party was at their old game indorsing capitalist candidates. Documents are all in. Will send them on soon. S.

GOOD POLL IN NEW BEDFORD.

New Bedford, Mass., November 5.—Gillhaus, 54; Debs, 234. Vote in 1904: Corregan, 86; Debs, 255. For Governor—Hoar, 144; Lieutenant-Governor—Claudino, 272. Secretary of State—Nelson, 149. Treasurer—Hess, 133; Auditor—Bohmbach, 150. Attorney General—Harding, 163, all S. L. P. candidates. The S. P. man for Governor—Carey—got 321. Last year Brennan, S. L. P., got 134 votes.

MARLBORO VOTE.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 5.—For Gillhaus and Munro, S. L. P. ticket, 24 votes were cast here. Last year Brennan, S. L. P., received 11 votes.

Milford, Mass., Gives S. L. P. 14.

Milford, Mass., November 5.—In this city Gillhaus gets 14 votes. For Governor the S. L. P. candidate received 29 otes; the S. P. 48.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Fitchburg, Mass., November 5.—Gillhaus gets 5 votes here, and Walter J. Hoar, for Governor, gets 33. Debs, S. P., is given 292, and Carey 336.

LEOMINSTER VOTE.

Leominster, Mass., November 5.—The city gave Gillhaus 2 votes; Debs 114.

CHAUTAUQUA, CO., N. Y.

Jamestown, N. Y., November 5.—Gillhaus polls sixty-one votes in Chautauqua County. Debs gets 802, as against 694 in 1904.

GOOD FOR MIDDLEPORT.

Middleport, N. Y., November 5.—Here Gillhaus, S. L. P., was given 9 votes; Debs, 6.

GLOVERSVILLE GIVES 63.

Gloversville, N. Y., November 6.—For Gillhaus, S. L. P., 63 votes were cast here. Debs, S. P., gets 282.

Portchester, N. Y., November 6.—In the town of Rye Gillhaus received 10 votes; in Mamaroneck 3. In the same places Debs got 83 in the former and 6 in the latter.

27 IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Kingston, N. Y., November 5.—Election returns give Gillhaus 27 votes in Ulster county. Debs is credited with 107; in 1904 he had 92 in the county.

S. L. P. IN ALLEGHENY CO.

Wellsville, N. Y., November 5.—Gillhaus polled 21 votes in the county of Allegheny. Debs polled 46; last Presidential election Debs received 86.

Debs Drops in Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., November 6.—The S. L. P. vote cannot be ascertained at this time. Debs has suffered a big slump in this industrial centre. He gets 500 votes. In 1904 Debs had 2,072.

BRONZE WORKERS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

reply, they called the men out at 12 noon.

Every man of the shop left his place and only the "good" "union" chasers, moulders, and polishers remained at work in order to perpetuate the "common interest" and "brotherly love" between Capital and Labor.

The strikers are very confident of winning out as the firm needs mostly fitters and filers, and cannot afford to keep the shop closed, as the work which is being done now in the shop is urgently needed for the completion of the New York Public Library at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue.

A rumor is being spread that the firm is going to shut down. This rumor is probably intended to frighten the men into submission. But it is without any foundation whatsoever and the strikers, being intelligent and determined men, know this to be a scheme only and nothing more. A few new men were hired and they joined the strikers when they were made acquainted with the situation.

There is a strong hope that the few men belonging to the other trades will come to their senses and will cease to be a bunch of union strike breakers.

The strike of the two shops of the Henry Bonnand Bronze Co., one situated at Washington street, Mt. Vernon, and the other in the New York Public Library Building at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, was indorsed by the Industrial Bronze Workers' and Erectors' Union at a regular meeting which took place on Friday, November 6, and a committee of sixteen to conduct the strike in both shops was elected, with central headquarters at 1591 Second avenue, where all information concerning the strike can be had.

The moulders, chasers and polishers that remained at work number only twenty-five men.

S. M. Rosener,
J. Sorg,
—Press Committee.

The union also issued on Nov. 7 a call for funds to carry on the fight. The men say they can undoubtedly win if the proper support is shown them. They request all contributions to be sent to A. Feldhaus, Secretary Strike Committee, 519 East 147th street.

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EMPLOYERS' PALS

"Humpty" Jacksons and Monk Eastmans Bosom Friends of Employing Class.

The accounts in last week's New York newspapers of the feuds between the desperate "Humpty" Jackson and the Jimmie Kelley gangs have incidentally shed light upon the methods and morality of the self-appointed preservers of the community's virtues, the men of the mills and money. Not a day passes but the press proclaims that men of means acquire their possessions by "honorable" methods, and that they are models of good citizenship whose lives are worthy of emulation. Base practices are disdained by these pillars of Law and Order, and crime in whatever form must be stamped out of existence. The facts, however, as cast up in the press reports mentioned, fly in the face of the "respectable" gentlemen's virtuous protestations. The facts show that the gentry is hand in glove with the most notorious and desperate characters in the city. It will be best to let the N. Y. Evening World give testimony on this matter.

In a column article published on November 6, the "Evening World," after relating that three men were in the New York Hospital lying between life and death as the outcome of gang feuds, tells the occupations of a gang leader. On this head the paper says:

"Gang leaders profit financially by BREAKING STRIKES, shaking down saloon and small shop keepers, slugging people at so much per injury to the victim, and by guerilla work at primary and general elections."

These are "noble" occupations, all of them, but none less so than the occupations of those of their higher minded patrons. The "gangs" may be a little more brutal than those not in the "bunch," but that is the only difference. The object of the two elements is the same: plunder. When the indirect methods of the one class are not productive of results the direct measures of the other class are requisitioned. The "World gives the snap away."

The moral conscience of these men who prove so useful to their bigger brothers in times of strikes is described by the "World" as follows:

"The members of the Jackson and Kelley gangs have no fear for the police or regard for the law.

"'Humpty' is searched for weapons every time a Central Office detective passes him on the street. He is known as a cop fighter, meaning that he likes to shoot at policemen."

The reports of the press speak for themselves, and throw a flashlight upon the chain which links brothers in crime.

WHO SHALL JUDGE A MAN FROM MANNER?

Who shall judge a man from manner?
Who shall know him from his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less,
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
Maybe cloth, the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone,
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed, and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then:
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your meanest hinds are men;
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal right to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-clad frills;
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills,
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For, to him all vain distinctions
Lie as pebbles in the sea.

Tolling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,

DEBAUCHING THE BALLOT.

S. L. P. Man Hiltner's Experience with Election Officials.

A case of ballot debauchery that will compare for viciousness and effrontery with anything of the kind ever perpetrated, was the deed done on election day against M. L. Hiltner, of 212 East Twelfth street, New York, a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Aware of the speed with which the old party politicians seized upon any opportunity to vote one of their tools on the name of a bona-fide workingman voter, Hiltner set out early Tuesday morning to fulfil his duty of citizenship. At 7:20 a. m. he stepped into the polling place of the Twentieth Election District, of the Twelt Assembly District, Manhattan, in which he resides. This is a barber shop at 49 Third avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

Hiltner gave his name, signed the book, received his ballot and went into the booth to mark it. On coming out, he noticed that the Election Inspector who was attending to the box had carelessly lying under his hand on top of the box half a dozen ballots in a pile. Not attaching any importance to this fact, Hiltner gave the Inspector his marked ballot.

Then came in the crooked work. The Inspector placed Hiltner's ballot on the bottom of his surreptitious pile, and in genuine sleight of hand style proceeded to pull another ballot out of the number, which he hurriedly dropped in the box as Hiltner's.

Hiltner, seeing this, raised a stiff protest. "That is not my ballot," he cried. "My ballot is there in the pile, under your hand. I'm doing this voting, not you. Right there is my ballot, and I insist upon its being voted."

After some abusive language and denials, the burly Inspector challenged Hiltner to show him his ballot in the stack. Hiltner, who had kept his eyes on it all the while, unhesitatingly designated it and pulled it out.

The Inspector still attempted denial, but after a spirited demand from Hiltner, dropped it into the ballot box. Then, turning to two policemen on duty in the booth at that time, and who had witnessed the whole performance, Hiltner continued:

"Officers, you see that this man is here for no good. I demand his arrest."

Both officers only laughed, and neither raised a finger to interfere when the Republican and Tammany watchers together, to the cry of "It's all a mistake," pushed and shoved Hiltner out of the barber shop.

Hiltner stumbled over the step as he was jostled out, and before he could recover his balance someone behind hit him a blow on the base of the skull with some blunt instrument which rendered him senseless for a minute. When he recovered the street was deserted and the policemen smiled on.

Such a ruthless outrage on the sanctity of the ballot would be hard to match, even in this machine and boss-ridden city.

Hiltner was able to be around the next day, but still suffered great pain from the blow on his head.

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Born with loveliness and light,
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right;
God whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As pebbles in the sea.

—The Waverly.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SUB ROSA

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

The ancient name of the Isle of Anglesey was Mona. With a name so delightfully appropriate as Mona that little isle would have been an ideal spot for the howling, shrieking, swearing plutocrats who leave these shores with the advent of the Socialist Republic.

Bryan's oratory is said to be marvellous—and it so is. Just as horses are said to have eaten off their own heads, similarly the speeches of orator W. J. have worn off their own points, annihilated themselves, and consumed each other. Bryan has had to face the question that puzzled the chameleon when it saw the snake—"What color shall I wear now?"

The land of the free and the home of the slave is in the paroxysms of political dissension. Every faction—except satisfaction—is represented in the political arena. Curdled in the veins of our capitalist politicians is the milk of human kindness; hence they claw, bite and scratch each other like a lot of hell-cats. Meanwhile the sides of "backward" Europe are convulsed with contemptuous laughter as well they might be.

Some capitalists are reported to be contemplating retirement into private life in order to avoid Socialist tyranny. Impossible! For unto the ears of his conscience ever and anon some evil genius will whisper, "At him again, Red," and the dejected, dollar-defiled wretch won't know where to hide himself.

A few more decades, and the names of Rockefeller, Carnegie, Vanderbilt, et al., will have sunk through the gratings of obscurity into the sewers of oblivion. The names of the forgers of the workers' chains will be forever lost in the chain of history.

Quite a host of desirable citizens find themselves in full possession of a nasty taste in the mouth these mornings, the result, not of the froth of liquor, but of the froth of political declamation, the most frothy of all froths.

If two of a (capitalist trade can never agree, what can be expected when six or seven get together? Nothing but that disturbed condition of perpetual quarreling familiarly known as "sixes and sevens."

Post the Panjandrum is in paroxysms of fear. The terrible truth is, he says, that the American workers are "throwing over Protection, but turning to Socialism and not to Free Trade." 'Tis a long lane—and a poor worm—that never has a turning. And having taken the right turning the worker will keep straight ahead. Poor Post, also has had "quite a turn."

"Let us alone, and mind your own business," says Mr. Capitalist to Mr. Socialist. "Just what I intend doing," retorts the latter. "There is no strictly private business. Society is complex and there are no lines of demarcation. I have interest in the national life, a share in all your enterprises, and a responsibility in all your culpabilities. Hitherto I have been the office boy, but in future I act as an equal partner."

"Pins and Needles" would be a very appropriate title for a new Socialist book. It would, of course, bristle with good points and would obviously be a good thing for a capitalist to sit down on and enjoy.

A man in Ohio tried to get a bullet out of his gun by heating. He got it—very suddenly. And equally as sudden will the capitalist get off the workers' back one of these days.

In New York there are 10,000 rich, 500,000 fairly well off, 1,500,000 poor, and 2,000,000 very poor. Strange it is that not one of the 10,000 has told us where he GOT IT. But peradventure the brilliant cerebrums of these ten thousand select are the foundation for the country's prosperity, therefore all is well and the odor of New York rises fragrant as sweet smelling violets to the olfactories of the angels.

At the burial of Mr. Competition-is-the-life-of-trade the pall-bearing directors of three English railway companies grasped each others' hands and fervently joined in that popular ultra-American refrain, "In Thee I Trust." They are imbued with "saving" grace, evidently. Quoth the London "Daily News": "The greatest of all advantages in the eyes of the railway magnates is that the policy of agreement will enable them to unite in fighting the demands of labor." Of course! Certainly!

Why build more churches when those we already have are half empty? Why spend money on these costly edifices when men are struggling, women weeping, and children starving? Why erect buildings to the glory of God when the glory is offset by fever-stricken slums, sweatshops, poorhouses, and prisons? Why unveil rich paintings of the Madonna while the clang of a fallen sister's chains resounds in your corridors, O Mother Church?

"Would you like to be a man?" shouted a heckler to a lady orator at a Woman Suffrage demonstration. "No," she replied, "would you?" And he sought fresh pastures.

SHALL WE AID IN RUSSIAN TORTURES

STRONG UTTERANCE ON CASE OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST WHOSE CASE IS ON AGAIN.

Are you willing to help Russia torture people?

United States Commissioner Shields of New York has made a decision that Jan Pouren, a Lettish peasant, who took part in the recent attempted revolution in the Baltic provinces, shall be sent back to tortures worse than those of the awful deviltries of the middle ages.

But public opinion may still force action over the head of Commissioner Shields, to save the obscure Jan Pouren from a fate worse than hell, and the United States from deserting her mission of shelter of political exiles.

Jan Pouren is a simple Lettish peasant. Two or three years ago his village went mad at the agony of Russian oppression, and revolted. Every reader of this felt his heart go out to these revolutionists; but sympathy and mad agony could not win against Cossacks, and the revolution was suppressed.

And then began things too horrible to think of. A commission with authority to kill political offenders without trial subjected newly arrested persons to torture until they confessed. They were beaten with clubs and whips until senseless, and roused by cold water to new tortures. Officers caved in prisoners' chests with their boots. Men's legs were pounded until the flesh dropped off. Eyes were gouged out with fingers and pencils. The bones of the living feet were crushed. Pools of blood ran over the floor of the torture chamber from bodies cut with wire whips. Nails were torn out, hair was pulled out, and bones broken. When the flesh turned to an open wound, the torturers laid a wet rag over it to replace the skin, or rubbed salt in it, and went on with the fiends' work. When New York stenographer was given the task of copying the official record of these things from the proceedings of the Duma, she burst into tears and could not copy it. For these are things worse than the above, too shameful to be hinted here.

When one "confessed," those named by him were tortured. When he refused he was taken out after torture and shot "while attempting to escape." Oh, it was hell, simply hell!

Jan Pouren got out of Russia and came to New York. Russia followed, hired the best lawyers, and asked his extradition for burglary, arson and attempted murder. Clearly these offences were the acts of a soldier serving his revolutionary cause. The offence was political. We have always refused to extradite political offenders. Irishmen have been protected by this nation, when accused of crimes of violence in the land troubles, because the troubles were political. But Commissioner Shields has decided that Jan Pouren must be sent back to the terrors, the horrors, the unthinkable savageries of the Russian government.

SHALL JAN POUREN BE TORN FROM THE ALTAR OF FREEDOM—OUR ALTAR — AND SENT BACK? SHALL THIS CEASE TO BE AN ALTAR OF FREEDOM? SHALL WE BECOME FUGITIVE SLAVE HUNTERS FOR THE CZAR?

NO! A MILLION TIMES, NO!

Were Jan Pouren a thousand times a murderer we ought not to send him back to such a fate.

Write to the Pouren Defense Conference, 320 Broadway, New York, and find out how to help save America from this disgrace. — San Francisco Daily News, Oct. 23.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

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OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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THE BOSSES WILL DIE OF SOFT-HEARTEDNESS YET.

Manchester, November 6.—The dispute which has been going on for nearly two months between the cotton operatives of Manchester and their employers, was settled to-day, the employers having compromised on a reduction of wages in March instead of January. The mills will reopen November 9. They have been closed for seven weeks, and much distress has resulted.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TO CRITICS

DEEDS, NOT WORDS, DEMANDED—THE ELEMENTS IN A LABOR PARTY.

From a Speech by Phillips in 1871.

I take issue with the best critic which the labor movement has met: I refer to Rev. Samuel Johnson of Salem, one of the thinkers who has spread out before the people his objections to the labor movement of this country. His first objection is, that we will run into politics. Well, now, our answer is to him, and to the score of other scholars who have been criticising us: Gentlemen, we see the benefit of going into politics. If we had not rushed into politics, had not taken Massachusetts by the four corners and shaken her, you never would have written your criticisms. We rush into politics as the safety valve. We could discuss as well as you if you would only give us bread and houses, fair pay and leisure, and opportunities to travel; we could sit and discuss the question for the next fifty years. It's a very easy thing to discuss, for a gentleman in his study, with no anxiety about to-morrow. Why, the ladies and gentlemen of the reign of Louis XV. and XVI., in France, seated in gilded saloons and on Persian carpets, surrounded with luxury, with the products of India and the curious manufactures of ingenious Lyons and Rheims, discussed the rights of man, and balanced them in dainty phrases, and expressed them in such quaint generalizations that Jefferson borrowed the Declaration of Independence from their hands. There they sat, balancing and discussing sweetly, making out new theories, and daily erecting a splendid architecture of debate, till the angry crowd broke open the doors, and ended the discussion in blood. They waited too long, discussed about half a century too long. You see, discussion is very good when a man has bread to eat, and his children all portioned off, and his daughters married, and his house furnished and paid for, and his will made; but discussion is very bad when

"Ye hear the children weeping,
O my brothers!
Ere the sorrow come with years;"

discussion is bad when a class bends under actual oppression. We want immediate action.

Our critic goes on to say, "What do you call yourselves labor party for? All men labor. Rufus Choate labors. Daniel Webster labors. Why do you confine your party to the men that work?" Well now, we confine it because thus there is no mistake. Now suppose you should take up a book presenting the condition of the laboring classes of Great Britain Mr. Gladstone works harder than any other man there. Lord Palmerston, up to his eightieth year, worked hard as any man there. But if you were to take a book on the workingmen of Great Britain, do you think you would find the condition of Lord Brougham there? If you took up a book on the British laboring class, or how much they eat, what kind of houses they live in, etc., do you think you would find Gladstone's income, and the number of rooms he had in his house, and how many children, on an average, he had the last fifty years? So, if an Englishman came here and said, "I want to know something about your workingmen; please let me hear it from some of themselves. Whom shall I go to?" would send him to Daniel Webster or Rufus Choate? But Daniel Webster did as much work as many of his day Would you have him sent to Rufus Choate? But Rufus Choate was a hard-working man. John Marshall and Lemuel Shaw did as much work as any man in Massachusetts or Virginia; but if George Combe had come to this country, and said, "I want to see specimen of the laboring class of the United States," I doubt whether any man would have sent him to Lemuel Shaw. I ask the critics of the labor movement, whether any man ever understood this?

Every man who reads of the labor question knows that it means the movement of the men that earn their living with their hands; that are employed, and paid in wages; are gathered under roofs of factories, sent out on farms, sent out on ships, gathered on the walls. In popular acceptation, the working class means that men that work with their hands, for wages, so many hours a day, employed by great capitalists; that work for everybody else. Why do we move for this class? "Why," says Mr. Johnson, "don't you move for all workingmen?" Because, while Daniel Webster gets forty thousand dollars for arguing the Mexican claims, there is no need of anybodys' moving for him. While Rufus Choate gets five thousand dollars for making one argument to a jury, there is no need of moving for him, or for the men that work with their brains—that do highly disciplined and skilled labor, invent, and write books. The reason why the labor movement confines itself to a single class is because that class of work does not get paid, does not get protection.

WOMEN'S WAGES IN TURKEY.

The wages of women in the different parts of Asiatic Turkey vary from ten to fifteen cents per day of ten hours. In certain district regions of the province of Adana, and even in the Lebanon, it is only seven to ten cents per day. The skilled laborers who weave fine rugs of Smyrna and Oushak receive 19.3 to 24 1-8 cents per day. As to wages of men, they vary greatly according to circumstances, whether the laborer is a native or a European, according to his age and according to the difficulty or the specialty of the work. A day laborer receives 23.9 to 29 cents per day, and as much as 38.6 cents in cities like Beirut and Smyrna. Agricultural wages increase as one nears the larger centers. A laborer with his oxen is paid from 38.6 to 77.2 cents per day. European workmen who dig licorice root may be had for 19.3 to 29 cents per day.

Woman Under - Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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LAND GRAFT IN CANADA.

Laurier Government Sells Land at $3 An Acre to Syndicate Which Makes Millions from Grants.

It has just been learned that the Laurier government has sold to a syndicate the land necessary to the laying out and the sale of town sites along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. A return brought down to parliament a short time before prorogation stated that in January last no less than 13,403 acres of land had been sold by the government to the syndicate and that the price charged was $3 an acre. The total sum received by the government for the land was $40,209. The matter did not attract much attention at the time. It was felt, however, that it would have been better had the government sold the town lots by auction, thus giving the proceeds to the treasury.

Now it turns out that the syndicate is selling at a good round figure. It announces that it has divided the property into lots of 25 or 50 feet frontage, with a depth of 140 feet. These lots are for sale at from $50 to $400 each. "In some cases," says the syndicate, "50-foot lots, within three or four blocks of the station, can be purchased for $150." There is not a lot offered at less than $50, and the prices run up as high as $400. There are approximately twelve 25-foot lots in an acre. This gives us for the 13,403 acres which the government has sold to the syndicate 160,836 lots. Estimating the sale price of the 25-foot lots, not at $400, nor at $150, but at $50—the lowest price mentioned—the revenue to be derived by the syndicate from the sale of these town lots will be $8,041,000. The country gets for the property $3 an acre, or $40,209 in all. The syndicate will derive from the sale of the lots at least $8,000,000. Why should a bargain of this kind be entered into? Why should the country get nothing, and the syndicate everything?

The Whitney government lays out the town sites along the line of the Temiskaming railway, and sells the lots by public auction. "The land for the people; the money for the treasury," is the principle pursued at Toronto. But the crooked Ottawa government cannot do this. It practically gives the land secretly for $3 an acre, and allows the money derived from the sale of the public estate to go into the pockets of private individuals. There are millions in this latest deal by the Ottawa men—millions which, under an honest and businesslike management of our affairs, would go into the treasury to relieve us of taxes, or to wipe out our debt.—Nelson "Daily News."

CIVILIZING (?) CHINA.

The demand for cigarettes in China to-day is only exceeded by that for kerosene. Nor is this habit confined alone to the male portion of the population; the females of all classes and ages, from ten years up, indulge as freely and openly in cigarettes, and with as much apparent enjoyment, as do their brothers.

The introduction of this habit among the Chinese dates back but a few years, and its universal spread throughout the Empire has been astonishing rapid. The manufacturers say that their production is up to the standard and entirely free from opium. The small cost of cigarettes, which can be bought from one to a thousand at as low as one-fourth of an American cent each, may have something to do with their universal use; but whatever the cause, the cigarette has apparently come to stay, has superseded the cumbersome water pipes heretofore so common among the Chinese, and is even used by opium smokers, who find an added pleasure in the smoking of a cigarette after inhaling the opium fumes.

According to good authority, the monthly sales in Nanking alone amount to 125 cases of 50,000 cigarettes to a case, costing about $24 gold per case. The increase of the sales in or about a foreign settlement could naturally be attributed to the influence of the foreign indulgence, but in Nanking, with no foreign settlement, and not more than forty foreigners, apart from the missionaries, the steady increase of the sale is, to say the least, surprising.

The unlimited advertising of the merits of the various brands, through the medium of flaring posters, pasted on the doors and walls of sacred temples, mission churches, city gates and walls, and other conspicuous places, attracts the Chinese to the point of an experimental indulgence, for the poorest cooly can find the five cash (one-fourth cent) necessary to purchase a cigarette. The company practically enjoying a monopoly of the cigarette trade in China has been compelled to increase its plant to keep up with the increased demand.

POVERTY AND SLUMS

HOW INSUFFICIENT FOOD AND HOUSING ARE THE CAUSE OF DETERIORATED MIND AND BODY.

Poverty being the cause of the slum condition, it is easy to find its results back the mountains. The soil is sterile, yielding but a precarious livelihood. Houses must be small. Families must be large. Ventilation in winter is of the worst. Drainage, even in a mountain country, is but questionable. Food is scanty and ill prepared. Indigestion and bad teeth are the consequent. The orchards yield hard cider for those men who must take to alcoholism as a relief. Overworked and overburdened wives take to scolding and hysteria. Parents scream to each other and to their children. The children can but answer with screaming. Slums—oh, yes, we have them in our mountains. We have them on the wide breadth of our prairies. The "renters," the day laborers in agriculture, may be slum bred as well as urban neighbors.

But the children in the schools—there is my subject; the hopes I had of them in the beginning, the same sickening sense of failure in the end that I experienced in my years of city teaching. It is true, I did in time accomplish the law of obedience; enforced, be it said, with the ever-threatening though sometimes hidden rod. It is true, also, that as months wore on I was rewarded with the spirit of enthusiasm and work—something unknown, I think, to every one of my pupils when I first entered. But it was at this point that my every effart failed when all should have been marching on to victory. For I was forced to admit in the end that the pupils were not capable of continued effort or the fervor that comes from healthy self advancement. Like their city slum cousins, they had to have constant change, a new stimulus in some dramatic presentation. In other words, they had to be amused. It was the old cry here in the remoteness of the mountains, "Bread and circuses." There were slums, then, too, in Rome, you will remember. It is but the name and not the fact that changes.

My picture is lugubrious, pessimistic? The fault lies in my method of presentation, perhaps, rather than in the sum of my observation. Let us turn for a moment from the shadow and look at the same picture in the full sunshine, at noonday when all shadows minimize. It is well known, again, by those who are familiar with the poor districts, that there is no charity like that the poor show to the poor. All can tell of cases of a widow lending half of her last pail of coal to a suffering neighbor, where sharing what one has of necessities is the rule, instead of doling out from an undiminished superfluity. So we find the same law in our own rural slums. The poorer people are, the more ready they are to share with others who are in need. It is not the well-to-do farmers from the valleys who give from their bank accounts to the needy. Their accepted excuse is, indeed, that their money is banked as soon as earned and they cannot break into the interest. As if, with these valley church-going Christians, interest were treasure laid in Heaven; commanded by their Teacher instead of forbidden, so we twist and turn to argue for our greed.

An instance of this universal sharing was noticeable in the way my mountain children regarded their text books. It had only to be known that some boy had no book, that it was lost or torn, or that his father would not buy him one, when every book in the school was freely proffered. "He can use mine," or "He can sit with me," came from every quarter, no matter, even, if he soiled the book, or tore it. "It was made to use," was the careless, good-natured rejoinder. So it was with the paper, slates, and pencils. And it was the daily incident to see some pupil sharing pencils with two little boys who were known to be common thieves of pencils. "He stole all my pencils last week. Now he has traded them off or lost them. He has none to write with. Well, I have bought a new one. Let him take it. He does not know any better than to steal pencils. But, Sammy, mind you give me this one back."

Other faults and other failings were condoned. For example, there was one girl who had never known a father, but who was never slighted by the others in work or play. Not but that the distinction was known and felt keenly by them all, for slums as much as any have their social caste. But, "it is not her fault," was the universal dictum. And, if, in a quarrel, the matter did sometimes burst forth, it was invariably made up afterward with tears and embraces and there was genuine humility for the hardness, and meek repentance and loyal pledges for the future.

With the poor, too, both of city and of country, we often meet with that perfect hospitality so rarely, if ever, found in bourgeois homes. It is: "Come in. Sit down. Draw up to the fire. John, move back so that our guest can sit closer. We are about to sup. Won't you take a place at the table? Mary, get a plate from the cupboard." A jug of cidar is brought up from the cellar. It is all with a smile and a hospitable wave of the hand. "Stay over night with us. The storm outside is much too rough." This is treatment one still may meet with in the mountains.—Harvey White, in The Independent.

CHILDREN'S DISTRESS.

Capitalist Truancy Officer Forced to Admit It.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 3.—Chief Truancy Officer Bert Hull, who has begun an investigation in the matter, believes there is a great deal of genuine distress among the school children of this city.

In one school alone there were forty cases of children insufficiently supplied with clothing. Only one of the forty had shoes new enough to protect his feet from the wetness of the sidewalks. In the other thirty-nine cases the shoes were insufficient. Through seventy-eight shoes in that one school could be seen the feet of young America.

In most instances it was the bare flesh that showed through the holes in the shoes, because in all of the forty cases the children were insufficiently supplied with stockings. The laws of the state force all parents to send their children to school. The city of Milwaukee furnishes free schools to the children. When necessary the municipality furnishes free text books.

But if the conditions reported from that one school are indicative of conditions that are general throughout the city something will have to be done by the city government to provide its pupils with clothing sufficient to keep them warm while receiving instruction. The county furnishes food and clothing to people in want. Some arrangement may be made for co-operation of the school authorities with the county poor department in determining the worthy cases and supplying the children with clothes warm enough so that they will receive the full measure of benefit from the instruction furnished in the schools by the city.

"The investigation in the one school to which I refer was made by the principal and the teachers," said Hall. "It tends to show conditions worse than have been imagined. If the conditions in that one school are found in other schools decided action will have to be taken by the authorities. Children can derive but little benefit from instruction if insufficiently clad."

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

FOUR BURIED IN MINE BY EXPLOSION.

Chicago, November 6.—Hope of rescuing four men, buried in an explosion in a mine at Rend, Ill., was given up to-day by the officials of the W. P. Rend Company, after repeated efforts to descend into the mine had been made by relays of miners through the night.

The explosion was caused by a windy shot and in all probability tons of coal now rest on the bodies. Colonel W. P. Rend was in frequent communication with the mine superintendent and announced that no chance remained for the four men who were on the 600-foot level.

The company officials believe that a fire, which is apparently burning beneath the surface, can be controlled without sealing the mine.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908.

The theorizers on Government, who pretend always to "begin with the beginning," commence with Man in what they call his NATURAL state—the savage. What right have they to suppose this his natural state? Man's chief idiosyncrasy being reason, it follows that his savage condition—his condition of action WITHOUT reason—is his UNnatural state. The more he reasons, the nearer he approaches the position to which his chief idiosyncrasy impels him; and not until he attains this position with exactitude—not until his reason has exhausted itself for his improvement—not until he has stepped upon the highest pinnacle of civilization—will his NATURAL state be ultimately reached, or thoroughly determined.

—EDGAR ALLAN POE.

[Daily People, Nov. 3.]

Six years ago, with the battle of the ballots in course of being delivered as the closing act of a political campaign, conducted under exceptional conditions, the Daily People said:

"True to its principles, unswerving in its tactics, relentless in the aggressiveness that marks a revolutionary movement, the Socialist Labor Party conducted this year's campaign throughout the country along the identical lines that have marked its course every day, during and outside of campaigns, ever since it unfurled its banner twelve years ago."

Six years have since elapsed. Again a fierce, still fiercer campaign comes to its close. Again the battle of the ballots is being delivered this day; and again the words of election day in 1902 can be repeated on the election day of 1908.

Six years ago it was the great miners' strike of that year that tested revolutionary soundness and offered the opportunity for the fly-paper declamation that marks the politician in search of notoriety, of place and pelf. This year it was the acute condition of illness in which the capitalist has thrown the country that presented the same test and offered the same opportunity.

With Preston as the nominee of the national convention of the S. L. P., the S. L. P. conducted a national campaign which, all efforts to blot it out by all the other political parties in the field notwithstanding, scored its point.

It made clear the principle of international Socialism that the class-conscious economic organization of Labor is an essential accompaniment of the revolutionary ballot of Socialism; it made clear the principle that the Political State must make room for the Industrial; it made clear the principle that dictates Liberal Immigration as a cardinal maxim for Labor's emancipation.

The S. L. P. made all these principles clear by battling for them against all odds; by battling for them with that intrepidity that is the mark of conscious ascendancy. Principles thus battled for have their triumph assured.

The words with which six years ago—the battle of the ballots being on that day in the course of being delivered—the Daily People closed the article from which a paragraph was quoted above, are also the fit words to cite this election day:

"Periodically, during the last twelve years, that is, since its start, the 'Passing of the S. L. P.' has been predicted; and the obscene birds of the political forest, deceived by the falling of dry leaves, and too near-sighted to detect the spread and strengthening fibre of the growing roots underneath, cawed back the silly prophecy. The S. L. P. will accomplish its task. And when that task shall have been performed; when the Socialist Republic shall have been reared, beneath whose dome no slave shall bend, and the Working Class, and, with it, Humanity, shall have at last been emancipated;—when that task shall be done, then the Socialist Labor Party will take its place in a niche of the Pantheon where are enshrined the immortals that fought and dared for the human race, and that achieved success.

"The 'passing of the S. L. P.'?

"The S. L. P. is immortal."

OUTSOPPED BY TEDDY.

While the fact stands unshakable that the election of Taft was the logical result of the mental dependency of the working class upon the capitalist class, and that, seeing the upper capitalists rule a much larger number of dependents than the lower or would-be radical bourgeois — while these circumstances assured the election of Taft, there was a subsidiary cause that lent impetus to the stream towards Taft, and materially helped to turn away from Bryan the stream that he had been long trying to set in his direction.

That subsidiary cause was the "revolutionary" posture of Roosevelt, purblindly applauded by Bryan himself.

In the second of "The Two Pages from Roman History" a striking historic illustration is adduced of the folly of the "sop" when used by would-be revolutionists.

Enthroned Usurpation can out-sop all would-be revolutionists. The revolutionist who attempts the sop-throwing game deliberately places his neck in the noose held by the Usurpation which he combats. For every one revolutionary-sounding phrase that the bogus revolutionist can use, Usurpation can indulge in ten, and thus take the wind out of the sail of its bogus adversary.

For a revolutionist phrase-monger Roosevelt has no equal. Bryan is but an untutored babe beside him. "Predatory wealth" in the mouth of Usurpation will catch more gudgeons than "bank guarantees," "popular election of Senators" and control of Trusts by "Federal licenses." A few resonant shots at the Standard Oil, fired from enthroned Usurpation, will bowl down all ingenious contrivances suggested by bogus revolutionists to curb the "Octopus." Rockefeller himself will suggest the shots, and none would enjoy them more than himself. They are so many guarantees that the Bryanistic sops will be swept aside.

Not sops, but the unconditional surrender of capitalism, is the battle cry of the Proletarian Revolution. There is no sop in that.

That cry is the only one that Usurpation can not go "one better." 'Tis the only cry that will crystallize the revolutionary forces and overthrow Usurpation.

BOURBON GOMPERS.

A capacity never to learn and never to forget has become the distinctive badge of the Bourbon. By that token Gompers, who blandly claims that Labor did not cling to Taft, is a legitimate member of the Bourbon family.

Gompers was the most effective agitator for Taft. This sounds absurd. In the fact that a correct principle looks absurd at first blush lies its deep importance. The day the truth of the statement shall have become part of Labor's anatomy, that day the Tafts will be blizzarded—and the Bryans will not be heard from—nor yet the Gomperses.

What is the theoretical principle upon which Mr. Gompers stands?

It is this:

"The relations of the Capitalist Class and the Working Class are reciprocal; both have rights."

Two persons may stand towards each other in reciprocal relations without being equals; indeed, one may be the absolute dependent of and upon the other. Take the sweetest of relations—mother and babe. The healthier and happier the mother, all the happier and healthier the babe; and inversely, the happier and healthier the babe, all the better for the mother. All this notwithstanding, the two are not equals, leastways is the babe the superior of the mother. On the contrary. The illness or death of the mother is a calamity to the babe; while the illness or death of the babe, though painful to the mother, is not usually fatal. The Gompers principle of reciprocity of interests between Capitalist and Workingman, and their equality of rights, has for its practical result the placing of Labor in the category of a babe towards its mother. The man who stands upon that principle stands today, in America, upon a platform that may be termed a Taft platform; it is the platform of, for and by the Upper Capitalist.

Hold language to the effect that the "babes" shall not be run by the Capitalist and the practical result is to cause every "babe" to cling with increased tenacity to its Upper Capitalist mamma. Nor does the effect stop there. The "babes" held by the out-in-the-cold, or Minor Capitalist Class mamma will instinctively feel, seeing they are "babes," that the more powerful the Mamma the better off they are. The consequence is obvious, their hold on their mamma will loosen: they will tend to herd with the Taft mamma. The final result is mathematical:

There being 50 "babes" in the tender care of the Upper Capitalist or Taft mamma to every 1 "babe" in charge of the Minor Capitalist or Bryan mamma, it follows that "babe hood" will overwhelmingly stick and pass over to the Taft mamma, leaving the Bryan mamma with a pitiful minority, if any.

"Gompers," meaning all that Gompers symbolizes, against "Taft," meaning all that Taft symbolizes, is an absurdity. Gompersism cannot breathe without it, economically, strengthens the arm of Taftism, adds grease to Taftism's elbow, and then, politically, reflects the identical principle by stampeding the Labor vote to "Taft."

The Labor vote will never fall away from Taftism so long as Labor is swayed by Gompersism. The "babe" will never rise above the babe mind.

No wonder all the agencies of Capital are straining to keep Labor down in the babe-mind state, and straining all their energies to block Socialist Labor Party education.

Labor will cling to "Taft" just as long as it fails to realize that "Taft" is a barnacle on its back. The day that fact is realized, the Gompers theory of reciprocal relations will be thrust overboard, and, with it, the theory that Capital has any rights whatever.

On that day Bourbon Gompers's occupation will be gone.

WOMEN WANT VOTES.

Resolutions Recently Adopted by State Convention at Buffalo.

Following is the text of the report of the resolutions committee of the State Women's Suffrage Association, made at the recent session:

"Preamble—We, the delegates of the New York State Women's Suffrage Association, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the declaration of principles avowed at the first convention of women held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., over sixty years ago:

"'That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise.'

Resolutions—Whereas, The movement for the enfranchisement of women, now world-wide, is founded on the principles of human liberty in accordance with which successive classes of men have won the right of self-government; therefore

"Be it resolved, That we ask that the Senators and Assemblymen of this State unite in passing, in the coming Legislature, a concurrent resolution to strike out the word 'male' from Article I., Section II., of the Constitution, thereby conferring on the women of the State full citizenship.

"Resolved, That we point with pride to the marked increase in suffrage sentiment throughout the State, as indicated by our paid-up membership of 23,000; by the tireless energy and activity in legislative and educational work of our local clubs, and by the substantial aid received from many organizations not affiliated with us.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of public utterance of Gov. Hughes, that full suffrage should be accorded without discrimination of sex, as soon as a reasonable number of women desire the privilege; and urge, inasmuch as this condition has been fully met, that this statesman-like conclusion shall be put into practical operation without further delay.

"Resolved, That we congratulate our this association that all wage-earning women should receive equal pay with men for equal work.

"Resolved, That we congratulate the State on the improved child labor laws which have just gone into operation.

"Resolved, That we commend the Government of Denmark on its patriotic act in extending the municipal franchise to women, thereby adding this kingdom to that notable group of Scandinavian lands, Norway, Sewden, Finland and Iceland, which lead the world in true appreciation of women's relation to the State.

"Resolved, That, since war is not only a cruel and barbarous way of deciding difficulties between nations, but has been through all the ages an obstacle in the path of woman's progress, as well as man's, we hail with joy the promise given by the Hague Tribunal, that the day is dawning when 'nation shall not rise against nation, nor the people learn war any more.'"

AMENDMENT TO STATE CONSTITUTION CARRIED.

San Francisco, November 6.—Returns from Tuesday's election indicate that the amendment to the State Constitution, providing for a direct primary, was carried by a large majority.

The largest cities in the State give the amendment a majority of 67,000.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NINTH

HILLQUIT'S VOTE:
In 1906 ....3,586, *votes.*
In 1908 ....2,586 *votes.*

The above figures are big with texts for sermons not a few upon both principle and tactics, or practice, in the Socialist Movement.

Abreast of Mr. Robert Hunter, Mr. Morris Hillquit stands in the Socialist party as an anti-immigrationist. It is so respectable, you know, to turn up your nose at the "degraded hordes of Europe," and then also, though such "respectacle" conduct smite Socialism, it curries favor with reactionary Unionism. In exchange for respectability and possible votes, Mr. Hillquit, accordingly, betrayed the cause of the working class and of Socialism by assuming an attitude that rips up the proletariat into as many warring factions as there are nationalities. Already two years ago, when he first stood for Congress in the Ninth, his anti-immigration capers at the Amsterdam International Congress made him suspicious. Nevertheless, he was supposed to have recovered his senses; the Amsterdam escapade was pardoned; the Socialist Labor Party put up no rival candidate; and Mr. Hillquit polled 3,586 votes.

Before the campaign of 1906 was over, the S. L. P., and not a few voters in the District, had occasion to make the experience that there are certain wrongs that may not be pardoned, at least not quite so soon. Mr. Hillquit's campaign in 1906 was conducted with scandalous tactics. Readers of The People have been made familiar and pictorially so, with the scandalous log-rolling methods adopted by Mr. Hillquit's campaign managers, without protest on his part. Since the campaign of 1906 the S. L. P. and hundreds of voters in the District made the further experience that, to shut one's eyes to a wrong, is to encourage the wrong-doer. Since the campaign of 1906 Mr. Hillquit not only did not make amends for his Amsterdam misconduct, he persisted and aggravated the wrong. At Stuttgart, and subsequently at the national convention of the S. P., Mr. Hillquit reappeared in his Amsterdam rôle; and, encouraged by the indulgence previously extended to him, he carried cynic effrontery to the point of reappearing as a candidate for Congress in the same Ninth District, a District that consists mainly of immigrants.

The insult of such an act caused the measure to overrun. The S. L. P. set up its opposing candidate, and conducted so active a campaign that Mr. Hillquit was smoked out of his hole of concealment on immigration. His defense, being mainly a display of double-dealing and even worse, convicted him. The net result was that the anti-Socialist principle of "backward races" was knocked on the head for all time in the District; the Socialist principle was firmly planted.—The fact is seen in Mr. Hillquit's collapsed vote.

* * *

In the course of the campaign two fresh issues obtruded themselves upon the field. One of these was the issue of free spech.

Free speech is a conquest of civilization. Mr. Hillquit's campaign assailed free speech. Eighteen years ago, when the S. L. P. first attempted to reach the public through open-air propaganda, the Party had virtually to fight its way to a hearing through the rowdies of the old parties who sought to prevent the Party's being heard. This year the S. L. P. had the same task to perform. Rowdies from the Hillquit camp did all they could to interfere with the Party's speech. They hurled stones at our speakers, and otherwise conducted themselves in the approved manner of their ilk whenever afraid of their adversaries' speech. Not until many a rowdy's nose was punched did the nuisance sufficiently subside to enable the S. L. P. speakers to hold their meetings and vindicate free speech.—Again the result is read in Mr. Hillquit's collapsed vote.

* * *

The third issue that arose and had to be grappled with dovetails with the two previous ones. Being more insidious than either, it could not be as completely check-mated in so short a time.

That issue was the manoeuvre of a Socialist alliance with capitalist papers.

Mr. Hillquit's campaign was conducted with the aid of the English capitalist press. Never yet was patent medicine advertised as he was, or its virtues praised as his chances of election were fictitiously boomed. The capitalist press, 'tis well known, does not do such things out of sweet charity. While such a spectacle as a capitalist paper's promoting the election of a Socialist candidate was appropriately used by the S. L. P. and had its effect upon the more alert and solid minds who could be reached, certain it is that the spectacle carried the more lightheaded off their feet, and thereby tended to counteract the profundity of the collapse of the Mr. Hillquit's vote. With this fact in mind the proper estimate may be placed upon the weight of the fragment of the vote left to Mr. Hillquit.

* * *

Altogether the campaign in the Ninth is a brilliant victory obtained for Socialism.

The principle, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" and that other principle, "There are but two races for the Socialist to consider—the race of the Capitalist Class and the race of the Proletariat"—these principles now stand vindicated.

The principle of free speech stands vindicated.

The principle that Socialist alliances with the capitalist press are unerring symptoms of the betrayal of Socialism stands demonstrated.

Finally, the upholder of the opposite of these principles stands conspicuously punished—how thoroughly is read in Mr. Hillquit's shattered poll.

SOCIAL REFORM AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION

THE PRESENT INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL DISORDER CANNOT BE REPAIRED BY "REF ORM" TINKERING.

Private ownership in the instruments of production, once the means of insuring to the producer the ownership of his product, has to-day becomes the means of expropriating the farmer, the artisan, the small trader, and of placing the non-producers—capitalists and landlords—in possession of the products of labor. Only by converting into collective ownership the instruments of production—the land, mines, raw materials, tools, machines, and the means of communication and transportation (all of which are to-day held as capitalist private property) and by converting the production of commodities into Socialist production, carried on by and for society, only by these means can production on a large scale and the ever-increasing productivity of social labor cease to be a source of misery and oppression for the exploited classes, and become one of wellbeing and harmonious development for all.

What Is Meant by the "Social Revolution."

The conversion of the machinery of production, together with the means of communication and transportation, from private into public property, is the Revolution—a revolution that is irresistible and inevitable.

The productive forces that have developed in the lap of capitalist society have become irreconcilable with the very system of property upon which it is built. The endeavor to uphold this system of property is tantamount to rendering impossible all further social development, to condemning society to a standstill and to stagnation, a stagnation, however, that is accompanied with the most painful convulsions.

Every further perfection in the powers of production increases the contradiction that exists between these and the present system of property. All attempts to remove this contradiction, or even to soften it down, without interfering with property, have proved vain, and must continue so to prove themselves as often as attempted.

For the last hundred years thinkers and statesmen among the possessing classes have been cutting and trying to prevent the threatened downfall of the system of private property in the instruments of production; that is to say, to prevent the **Revolution**. **Social Reform** is the name they give to their perpetual tinkering with the industrial mechanism for the purpose of removing this or that ill effect of private property in the instruments of production, at least of softening its edges, without, however, touching private property itself. During the last hundred years, manifold "cures" have been huckstered and even tried; it is now hardly possible to imagine any new recipe in this line. All the so-called "newest" panaceas of our social quacks which are to heal the old social ailments quickly, without pain and without expense, are, upon closer inspection, discovered to be but rehashes of old nostrums, all of which have been tried before in other places, and found worthless.

Let not the position of the Socialist be misunderstood. He pronounces these social reforms inoperative in so far as they pretend to remove the growing contradictions, which the course of economic development brings out into ever stronger light, between the powers of production and the existing system of property, at the same time that they strive to uphold and confirm the latter. But the Socialist does not thereby mean that the Social Revolution—the abolition of private property in the instruments of production—will be accomplished of itself; that the irresistible, inevitable course of evolution will do the work without the assistance of man; nor yet that all social reforms are worthless, and that nothing is left to those who suffer from the contradictions between the modern powers of production and the system of property but to idly cross their arms and patiently to wait for better days.

Why the Social Revolution Is Inevitable.

When the Socialist speaks of the irresistibleness and inevitableness of the social revolution, he of course, starts from the belief that men are men, and not puppets; that they are beings endowed with certain necessities and impulses; with certain physical and mental powers, which they will seek to put to their best uses. Patiently to yield to what may seem unavoidable, is not to allow the social revolution to take its course, but to bring it to a standstill.

When the Socialist declares the abolition of private property in the instruments of production to be unavoidable, he does not mean that some fine morning, without their helping themselves, the exploited classes will find the ravens feeding them. The Socialist considers the breakdown of the present social system to be unavoidable because he knows that the economic evolution inevitably brings on those conditions that will compel the exploited classes to rise against this system of private ownership; that this system multiplies the number and the strength of the exploited, and diminishes the number and strength of the exploiting classes, both of which are still adhering to it; and that it will finally lead to such unbearable conditions for the masses of the population that they will have no alternative but either to go down in silence, or to overthrow that system of private property.

Such a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is affected. It by no means must necessarily be accompanied with violence and bloodshed. There are instances in the history of mankind when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clear-sighted, or so particularly weak and cowardly that they submitted to the inevitable and voluntarily abdicated. Neither is it necessary that the social revolution be decided at one blow; such probably never was the case. Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political struggles; they are accomplished under constant ups and downs, sustained by the conflicting classes and parties; not infrequently are they interrupted by long periods of reaction.—Kautsky.

FOURTEEN MINERS KILLED.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 6.—Eleven men were killed and four badly wounded in a dynamite explosion at McLean's Camp, on the Transcontinental Railway, eighteen miles north of Dryden.

A report from Ingolm says that another premature explosion north of the Grand Trunk construction work killed three men.

WHO WILL BUY OUT THE ROBBERS?

If we will change human character to accord with the high law that wealth is for humanity, how can we do it if we leave great lumps of wealth in any form with private wasters to continue the hated principle that wealth is **not** for humanity? Suppose we wished to abolish robbery, but should negotiate with the robbers that they may continue to rob as long as their plunder from past robberies is unspent; who would imagine that society were vitally hostile to robbery or think it pressing to study the ways of living honestly? None. And who will credit that we propose to permanently abolish the great robbing wasters of wealth **if we remunerate them for what they have already stolen** and direct them to waste it at their soul's ease as long as it **lasts?** **This** would be proclaiming, 'We **are not** severely unfriendly to robbing or wasting, the robbers and wasters are good gentlemen whose habits we must not rudely shock, we must help them to unlearn their crimes, gradually, but now wholly and suddenly deprive them of the delights of practising their crimes. Who would then believe Society to be truly antagonistis to robbery and wast. None would we think of eradicating private murder by sanctioning some of it? Yet private murder is comparably less common and deadly than murder by the system of wealth robbery and waste.—Morrison J. Swift, in "Marriage and Race Death."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't understand.

U. S.—Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it. For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs. I understand that Socialists want all these things, including the mines, the factories——

U. S.—The whole machinery of production, transportation and distribution.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these people going to be bought off? If so, where are you going to get the money from? Or——

U. S.—Bought off! Was King George "bought off"? Did the Colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, that, when "moneys were raised," they were raised to knock down King George, not to buy him off.

B. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things!. ? !

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathers "confiscate" the colonies?

B. J. puckers up his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George?

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—If the simple act of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colonies were "confiscated."

B. J.—I don't like the word "confiscation."

U. S.—But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J. makes a wry face.

U. S.—Let me come to your aid. It wasn't confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so!

U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you feel a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal-historical and sociologic fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, have peoples ever folded their arms and died "by law." Just as soon as a people realize that a certain system of laws stands between them and their lives that law goes. Catch on?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws. Just as soon as our Revolutionary fathers saw that their trouble lay in the then sociay system they kicked the law overboard—

B. J.—Bully for them.

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested property in them—

B. J.—And high time it was, too.

U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these mines, railroads, factories of the nation. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class, are grounded on a certain system of laws. So long as people bow to them they will consider the taking of that property to be confiscation. But our people feel pinched and are going down. As our Revolutionary Fathers did years ago for quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws. But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery, the laws will be overthrown, and, with that, the proprietary rights of the capitalist class.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A PROTEST FROM ENGLISH BRANCH OF SECTION INDIANAPOLIS.

Whereas, We have, since its beginning, been supporting the official organs of the S. L. P., believing them to be the newspapers of the working class; and

Whereas, The late I. W. W. convention came to a close over a month ago, and our official organs have withheld from their readers important information regarding this convention; and

Whereas, The Editor of The People, in answer to a Letter Box inquiry, stated that he had no reliable information, yet we know that he has in his possession the new Preamble, the form adopted for the Propaganda Leagues, and information regarding other actions taken by said convention; and

Whereas, The membership of the S. L. P., as well as other readers of our official organs, have a right to know what actions said convention has taken; therefore be it

Resolved, That the English speaking branch of Section Indianapolis, Ind., does hereby protest against the action of the Editors of our official organs, in withholding this information from their readers; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the publication of the new Preamble, the form adopted for the Propaganda Leagues, and all other important actions taken by the I. W. W. convention, that the readers of our organs can decide and judge for themselves the merits of these documents that are pronounced false by the Editors of our papers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Daily and Weekly People for publication, and that we request our organs in other languages to copy the same resolutions in their respective languages.

Adopted in regular meeting Nov. 3, 1908, by the following vote: Yeas, 8; Nays, 0.

Frank P. Janke, Secretary.

[The above protest is pivoted upon the second whereas, which asserts that The People has withheld from its readers "important information" regarding the I. W. W. convention. The assertion is without foundation in fact.

The only intimation given of the "important information" asserted to have been withheld, is found in the third whereas, which makes mention of the "new Preamble," "propaganda leagues," and "other actions" taken by the said convention.

As to the preamble and the propaganda leagues, the Daily People of last October 3 (Weekly Oct. 10) published a special correspondence from Chicago, dated Oct. 1, in which ample information was conveyed, for the present, upon both heads—as to the preamble, that the political clause was stricken out; as to propaganda leagues, that the same were provided for, the sinister manoeuvres under which the provision was made, and the still more sinister purposes contemplated for the "leagues."

This office is not aware of any "important" matter suppressed with regard to the "leagues," nor has this office discovered any material changes, outside of the cutting out of the political clause, made in the preamble. If the protestants have fuller information as to the "leagues," and if they have made such discovery as to the preamble, The People should be pleased to allow them space to bestow their information and to state their discovery.

As yet, only two issues of the "Industrial Bulletin" have apeared since the convention—the issues of Oct. 10 and Oct. 24. Even in the latter the minutes of the convention reach only to the beginning of the fifth day, that is, several days before the preamble was hamstrung, together with the discussion thereon—an important factor under all circumstances, especially in the material alteration of an important document. In due time, when this office shall be in possession of the official information needed, The People will publish the new preamble, together with an article on the subject. The People has never been tripped. The secret thereof is that The People never flies off the handle. It never goes faster than the facts warrant—a course that greatly annoys the Party's foes, but which our Indianapolis comrades should rather protect this office in.

As to the "other actions" taken by the convention, and which The People is charged with having suppressed, the charge is so woefully indefinite that the rules of civilized discussion and procedure relieve this office of the necessity of answering.—Ed. The People.]

THE GATLING GUN OF THE WORKING CLASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending herewith fifty cents for the Operating fund—wish I could make it as many dollars. Keep courage, the future is ours. Let the darling little gatling gun, The People, keep sending its fire of common sense far and wide.

Daniel S. Law.

Center Barnstead, N. H., Oct. 30.

RESOLUTIONS OF BRANCH 11, LOCAL 95, BRONZE WORKERS, I. W. W.

New York, October 23, 1908.

Editor Daily and Weekly People:—

Enclosed you will find a copy of resolutions adopted at a regular meeting of the Bronze Workers, Branch 11, Local 95, held on October 16, 1908, which I was instructed to request you to publish in the Daily and Weekly People.

Yours for the emancipation from wage slavery,

S. M. Rosener, Secretary,
Branch 11, Local 95.

1600 Washington ave., N. Y.

(Resolutions.)

Whereas, The fourth annual convention of the I. W. W., held in Chicago on September 21, 1908, was packed by hoboes imported by the famous Captain Walsh from the West; and

Whereas, Said convention had illegally barred three legitimate delegates, and kept three others out for four days, in order to pass upon certain things that furthered the interests of the dominant officials; and

Whereas, The I. U. Bulletin of October 10, 1908, in an article is stating that only two delegates were barred, and entirely ignoring the barring of A. J. Francis; and

Whereas, The constitution and amendments have been violated, first by allowing the General Secretaries to vote, and secondly, by allotting votes to a New York delegate from two New Jersey locals which are affiliated with another council because said delegate voted with them; and

Whereas, The newly adopted preamble, with no reference to political action, will help the capitalist class to brand us dynamiters whenever they find it necessary; and

Whereas, The aforesaid evils could not happen had the majority of said convention ruled; therefore be it

Resolved, That after the adoption of these resolutions, we, the Bronze Workers' Branch 11, of Local 95, will not recognize these illegally elected officers, nor that so-called convention, and will stay independent until a real Industrial Workers of the World will be organized, where every good standing member will be entitled to representation, and the majority will rule; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, one copy be sent the so-called officials, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and copies be sent to the labor press for publication.

S. M. Rosener, Sec'y.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed are resolutions passed by Local 218, I. W. W., which you are asked to publish.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

R. McLure.

[Enclosure.]

Resolutions Adopted by Local 218, I. W. W., Philadelphia, Pa., at Its Regular Meeting, Held at 800 Parrish Street, October 30, 1908.

Whereas, The 4th Annual Convention of the I. W. W. held at Chicago Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st, 1908, was packed by the administration through the exclusion of delegates known to be antagonistic to them, and accrediting votes of New Jersey locals to a New York delegate known to be favorable to them, thus acting contrary to the constitution, apparently as an object lesson to the rank and file of the uselessness of their trying to run their own organization against the wishes of those in control of the machinery;

Whereas, To those who have read the last two issues of The Bulletin it must be apparent that Locals 46 (N. Y.), 59 (N. Y.), 161 (N. Y.), were unconstitutionally deprived of representations

Whereas, The packed convention rewrote the Preamble, leaving out the political clause, thereby leaving the organization open to the danger of being suppressed by force before it has accumulated the necessary strength to overthrow the capitalist system, which is its avowed object; and

Whereas, An administration which abuses the power delegated to it by the rank and file will not scruple to abuse it again in counting the referendum vote; therefore be it

Resolved, That Philadelphia Local 218 I. W. W., refuses to support an administration using such methods to prolong its control, and endorses the call for a conference of delegates from locals loyal to the true priciples of Industrial Unionism as laid down in the original manifesto and the Preamble; and further be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to all Philadelphia locals of I. W. W., and for publication to The Bulletin and Weekly People.

A. Mullen,
[Signed] R. McLure,
Arthur Savelsky.

Phila., October 30.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Local No. 169, I. W. W., desires to have published in The People that we have endorsed the call for a conference of delegates from all locals of the I. W. W., and also that we condemn the acts of the Fourth annual convention and hereby sever all connection with the bunch at 212 Bush Temple.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 30.

Chas. Martin, Secretary.

S. P. WATCHERS FOR HUGHES AND DEMOCRATS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It may prove of interest to readers of The People to relate some incidents which I experienced on election day, Nov. 3rd. I was a watcher in the 17th E. D. of the 8th A. D., Manhattan. When I reached the polling place I met a gentleman with a red S. P. badge on his coat and we started a conversation, and while discussing our local politics, we informed each other of our residences. When he learned of my residence he said to me, "Doesn't Ed. R. Gillman run for Congress in your district on the Democratic ticket?" I answered in the affirmative. Then he said again: "If I were to vote in that district I would vote for him." I was somewhat surprised but some excitement was going on and our discussion discontinued.

A few minutes later another gentleman came in and greeted the S. P. watcher, and while they were talking I noticed a big Hughes button on his coat. I afterwards inquired who that stranger was and people told me it was an S. P. watcher. When I was informed of that I thought that I must have made a mistake in the picture of the button, but of one thing I was sure, and that is that I saw whiskers on that button and I couldn't think of any S. P. candidate in this campaign that had whiskers.

I then decided to find out all about this matter. As soon as the polls closede at 5 p. m., and all watchers went in to count the votes I hunted up my S. P. watchers and it didn't take me long to find out that my sight had not deceived me. When my man saw me looking at that button he said to me, "What are you looking at that button so much for? Are you surprised?" I told him that I didn't think Hughes' watchers would wear red badges. "Well," said he, "I am a Socialist, but I would like to see Hughes elected; he is an independent man."

Watcher No. 1, who said he would vote for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Ed. R. Gillman, because he was a friend of his, is a man named Mr. A. Wisner of Hollis, L. I. Watcher No. 2, who had a Hughes button on and worked for him because he was an independent man, is Mr. Gottlieb, a musician. He told me that he is a Socialist party member.

George Wishnak.

Brooklyn, Nov. 6.

POLICE WRONGLY REPORT VOTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I noticed in reading the police reports that the 14th Assembly District of New York gives the S. L. P. 25 votes. According to the report of the S. L. P. watchers this district cast 36 votes for the S. L. P. It seems to me that an investigation might be made of this matter.

S. W.

New York, Nov. 5.

ELECTION TRICKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was satisfied that Taft would be elected by a landslide for the simple reason that the ballot clerks here were handing to the voters a bunch of ballots that contained no Democratic ticket.

After voting the S. L. P. ticket I had placed the balance of the tickets carefully into my pocket. When I got home, in looking over these remaining ballots there was no Democratic ticket, but there were two Republican tickets, one Prohibition, one Independent and one S. P. ticket; these with the S. L. P. ticket made the six tickets in the field here.

Of course, if I had been a stern Democrat, I would have called for a Democratic ticket and of course the clerk would blandly say it was a mistake and give me a full set of ballots. Where there is one man who would ask for the missing ballot, fifty men would vote the Republican ticket without going to the trouble (in the rush) to get the missing Democratic ticket.

To an observing man it is plain that the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Independent and Socialist parties are one—capitalist parties. When we note that Bryan had an interview with Roosevelt at the White House a short time ago, and still more recently there was a banquet and hand shake of Taft and Bryan; the S. P. has its costly "Red Special," and Prohibitionists voted for candidates on other tickets, we must note that political action alone, without the industrial union, can never emancipate Labor.

Doubting Thomases should no longer doubt about what action to take. Tactics count and the S. L. P. tactics are true.

Voter Worker.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 3.

WANTS THE NAME CHANGED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A change should be made in the name "Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund," and I wish you would tell me how to go about getting it changed. The name should really be "Newspaper Sick and Death Benefit Fund," for we are continually being importuned to help sick and dying papers.

At one meeting we will be asked to help a poor decrepit old lady, named "Volkszeitung," who, some weeping-voiced genosse will tell us, is on the brink of starvation, or in danger of dispossess, or can't get paper, etc. The old lady, we're told, is the mother of Socialism in America; that were it not for her there would be no Socialists here. When the weeper has finished a donation is tossed into the old lady's alms basket.

This old lady has been coming for many years, and we had kind of got used to her periodic visits, and her hard luck stories, and by long custom she seemed to have acquired a sort of proprietary right in the branch funds. But of late there has been a young fellow coming around with a good deal of swagger and bluster. His name is "Call," or Gall, or something like that. He doesn't come begging, oh, no, he has something to sell—a bond, or some sort of a piece of paper, by which, it is represented, we get our "money's worth."

Some of the members think that the young fellow should be ashamed to come and divide up that which has for so long gone to the old lady. They say that when he started out it was announced that the young fellow would not have to seek alms, that the public was just waiting to throw money at him, and here he hasn't been going half a year yet and has become a more pronounced beggar than the poor old lady I have been telling about.

Now, on the principle that a name should fit the thing it designates, don't you think I am warranted in suggesting the change mentioned?

Member.

New York, October 19.

UNIONS TAFT LIKES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I think it would enlighten the readers of our paper to know W. H. Taft's regard for unionism. Taft says that it is perfectly lawful to organize and strike, even if the organization so striking has signed a contract, for, should the workers live up to any contract with the boss, it would make slaves out of them and also be a violation of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It can be seen by this that Gompers has been hit hard on the sacredness of contracts.

Taft also says that it is lawful to organize trades unions such as the A. F. of L., and that he told Debs so; that he called Debs into his office when Judge and told him that he could organize all he liked along A. F. of L. lines but he must not put all the railroaders into one union and strike as such, because such constitutes a secondary boycott. Taft then goes on to say that Debs went right along organizing such unions and tried to tie up the railroads of the country, and he then sent him to jail for six months, and he would do so again. It can be seen from this that the capitalists are very good to the workers if they will carry out the programme of the bosses, but the minute the workers begin to do something that is dangerous to the capitalists they are sent to jail. This should be a lesson to the working class that what is good for the capitalist is bad for the workers. Accordingly, Taft and Gompers's man Bryan should be turned down.

The A. F. of L. here has been talking about the "contracts," but they don't know what to make of it, and the Socialist party hasn't a word to say. This party is as quiet as a mouse. We had a meeting last Thursday night and used Taft's argument to show how the S. P. is misleading the workers. We challenged the S. P. to take the platform and defend their position, but they would not move. Then we attacked them on the unity and immigration questions, and they remained silent.

The workers who attended were evidently waiting for the S. P. to defend themselves, but when they saw the candidates there and not one willing to defend himself after the drubbing given by the S. L. P. the crowd bought all the Unity books we had.

B. T. Weber.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 31.

AS TO LABOR'S REJECTING THE SIR CHRISTOPHER ALTERNATIVES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have before me your issue of October 9, in which you speak editorially and otherwise of the trouble between Furness, Withy & Co. and their employes. I have read no other report of this affair and therefore have at hand only such information as is contained in your columns of this issue.

It is evident that "Capital" in this case is unable or unwilling to continue the business unless the strikes cease. It therefore offers (1) to sell out to "Labor" at a price to be determined by an appraiser, or (2) to take the men into the business on a profit-sharing basis. This would seem on the face of it a fair proposition. It may be "the last ditch" for Capital, but isn't it also "the last ditch" for Labor? Isn't it up to them to accept one or the other proposition, or run chances of being out of work for an indefinite period? You say the Unions will eventually reject both alternatives. May I ask why? Would it be good, far-sighted judgment? If Labor rejects both alternatives, and Capital sticks to its word, Labor will have the satisfaction of having deprived Capital of its plant and business, which, as you say, it has already wrongfully taken from Labor. But what is gained after all? It is poor satisfaction to deprive one's self of one's immediate means of livelihood just to punish an arch-offender. Acknowledging that Labor gets the small end of almost everything, still is not Capital entitled to some compensation for its ability and competence to manage, just as skilled labor is entitled to more pay than unskilled? Hasn't, therefore, Capital a right to some interest in the plant?—some consideration as regards the final settlement? In the case in question Labor may say: "We have no money to buy; we have not the experience to manage, a condition due to the continual oppression of Capital." But the offers made by the ship-building concern cover just these points, and if the Labor committee find the offers made are as represented, it strikes me it is up to Labor to "produce."

Nothing has been more beneficial to Labor than organization, and if organized Labor would only use, instead of abuse its powers, Capital would very soon become educated up to living wages and a reasonable work-day. Strikes may hasten Capital in looking at conditions from Labor's view-point, but they often work great hardships on Labor, whereas after all, is it not diplomacy that does more for Labor than strikes? Inasmuch as the labor world is far from being organized, wouldn't it be better to take matters a little more slowly, using diplomatic rather than extreme methods? Wouldn't it be good sense if Labor would use a little of its "strike" energy towards organizing ALL labor with the ultimate view of confronting ALL Capital with the same proposition simultaneously?

J. Blankenhorn.

New York City, October 20.

"REVOLUTIONARY" EDUCATION A LA THE RED SPECIAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I came into Streator, Ill., last week. It is a glass making town. Wherever I turned I noticed Debs's picture and the "Red Special" advertised, and hardly any reference made to the principles he represents. Of course principle cuts very little figure nowadays, when the main thing is to catch votes. Debs is to talk here Oct. 28.

After a while I ran into one young saloon keeper, who showed me his card in the S. P. He has been a member since January last, and seems to be a very enthusiastic fellow. When I told him I was an S. L. P. man he asked me why we refused to unite with them, and when I informed him that it was the S. P. that refused to unite and that their convention rejected the request of some of their locals for unity, then he said, Why don't we come in as individual members? I told him I regarded that proposition the same as if it came from any reform party, for their party, the way it is led by their leaders, is nothing more than a middle class reform party. While we have nothing against the rank and file of their party, yet we could never tolerate the reactionary position of their leaders.

Then that individual asked why we did not even put up a national ticket, and said we were not even known. When to his surprise I showed him that we have a national ticket, and state tickets in about 20 states, he was dumbfounded.

In the meantime three others of the "Red Special" band wagon followers came in, and they butted in, telling me they wanted scientific Socialism. They said they had been reading the Appeal to Reason, and they never heard that the Socialist Labor Party was a Socialist organization, and they were sure the Appeal was not going to tell any lies about anything pertaining to Socialism. When I asked them to subscribe to the Weekly People, they told me they were satisfied with the information they were getting through the Appeal and the Chicago Socialist.

So there is the reason the capitalist class gives the "Red Special" so much publicity. For so long as the working class can be kept in ignorance through such empty parties and empty newspapers, the capitalist class can well rest assured that their interest is well taken care of.

D. Rudnick.

Streator, Ill., Oct. 23.

LETTER-BOX
OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. F. G., ST. JEAN, MANITOBA, CANADA.—Now to your second question—

All the facts in the case are published. Careful readers should be able to form their opinion for themselves. The People has no space to rehash the issue raised by Trautman and St. John against the S. L. P., leastwise seeing that the St. John-Trautmann "headquarters" is now a water-logged concern.

N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—First of all, number your pages when writing. To handle 5 or 6 unnumbered pages is a nuisance. All others take notice.

Now to your first question—

The passage in "Capital" is clear. The more fertile a soil is for the production of flax, the less labor is required to produce flax, and, consequently, the less labor is crystallized in the linen made out of the flax. The less productive a flax-yielding soil is all the more labor has to be bestowed upon it—more labor in fertilizing, hoeing, raking, weeding, etc. The consequence would be that the linen made out of that flax crystallizes in itself more labor, and, consequently would rise in value—other things being equal.

Next question next week.

T. M., NEW YORK.—The issue of forgery was not forgotten in the article "The Campaign in the Ninth." Among the issues that the S. L. P. campaign grappled with it was indicated.

J. Y., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Guard against superstition. There is no mystic power in "industrialism." A body may be "industrially" organized up to the handle, and yet be utterly reactionist. Industrialism is a form, a form necessary for the Social Revolution; but that form can be full of reactionaryism as an egg is of meat.

E. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—No, we would not have been sorry if Debs had polled 2,000,000 votes. In default of that we would gladly have seen him poll 1,500,000; and in default of that 1,000,000. Whatever the laches of the S. P. position are, the bulk of the Debs vote is supposed to be for Socialism. The S. L. P. vote has declined. If the S. P. vote also declines the foes of Socialism would claim that Socialism declined. Differently was the case in the concrete instance of the 9th Congressional District. There the cause of Socialism demanded that a thrashing be given to the S. P. candidature, which was a cynic insult to Socialism and the District. And the thrashing was accordingly administered.

R. O., VALPARAISO, IND.—Such a thing as the popular vote of New York being divided exactly between two parties is so unimaginable that no provision is made for the emergency. The Presidential electors elected by a State have absolute plurality, and they have to vote for the candidates of their party.

H. W., COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—The person referred to is not known to hold any office in the S. L. P. Seeing he is a resident of your town, he can not be a member of the New York organization.

I. W., ST. LOUIS, MO.—It is true. Much of the advertisement that the "Red Special" got was artificially furnished by the Republican and Democratic press. And it is also true that the purpose thereof was to extinguish knowledge of the existence of the Socialist Labor Party. That's all true. But that does not take away the fact that the "Red Special" gave the name of Socialism a huge boom, and that's good. The Republican and Democratic press, we admit, meant no good to Socialism. But thus does the Devil ever mean evil, yet promotes good.

E. W. N., OAKLAND, CAL.—In point of principle, the economic organization that the workingman should belong to is one that recognizes the class struggle, that is, the irrepressibleness of the conflict between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. In point of form, the only fit form with which to execute the revolutionary act is the industrialist form as against the Craft Union form.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; G. M. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; I. M. L., NEWBURG, N. Y.; S. H., COLUMBIA, NEV., H. J. S. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; O. D., VENICE, ITALY; N. B., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; T. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; S. A. J. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; B., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Matter received.

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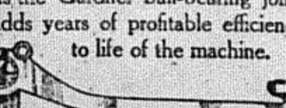

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THE INEQUALITIES OF INEQAULITY.

Our existing system . . . takes little men and elevates them to positions of artificial superiority, not on account of any merit of their own, but simply and solely because they are the sons of their fathers, or because they have inherited wealth created by others, or because they have tabooed to themselves the land and mines that are common property, or because, taking advantage of bad social arrangements, they have juggled into their own hands railways, or stocks and shares, or gas or electricity, or the water supply of great cities. On the other hand, which is even worse, it takes great men—men born naturally great and unequal—men with exceptional abilities for serving the public—great thinkers, great men of science—great artists, great inventors, great captains of industry, great creators of beautiful works in prose or verse, in form or color—whom it artificially dwarfs and restricts—throws obstacles in their way—prevents them from realizing their own full powers—prevents the community getting the good it might otherwise get out of their exceptional abilities. The false inequality of artifice thus militates against the recognition and public utilization of the true inequality of nature, and so deprives us of the advantage we might gain by a proper recognition of every real betterness. — Grant Allen, in "Natural Inequality."

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

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28 City Hall Place,
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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Office on October 28th. F. W. Ball in the chair.

Members present: Hall, Shrafft, Lafferty, Butterworth, Ball, Hanlon, Brauckmann and Malmberg.

Members absent with excuse: Kihn Oatley, Lechner and Schwartz.

Boris Reinstein, member of the N. E. C. from New York was also present.

The National Secretary read his financial report for two weeks ending October 24th, as follows:

Receipts, $180.86; Expenditures, $162.98.

After discussing plans for the development and maintenance of the Party's publishing institution, the meeting adjourned at 9.55 p. m., to reconvene on November 4th.

Adjourned meeting held on November 4th, Ball in the chair.

Members present: Ball, Hall, Schrafft, Lechner, Malmberg, Schwartz, Brauckmann.

Absent with excuse, Lafferty.

The National Secretary presented the financial report of De Leon's tour to the Middle West in September.

Receipts, $123; Expenditures, $109.41.

Balance due N. E. C., and paid, $13.59.

Correspondence — From Otto Olson, Secretary of Minnesota S. E. C., answer of National Secretary endorsed. From A. Gillhaus, two letters together with financial statements, received and filed.

Moved by Brauckmann and seconded by Schwartz, that Gillhaus' letter containing information be referred to the Editor to be used as he sees fit. Carried.

From J. E. Riordan, Secretary of Washington S. E. C., answer of National Secretary endorsed.

Moved by Schrafft and seconded by Malmberg, that Gillhaus be sent to the State of Washington, and that a tour Westward be arranged for that purpose. Carried.

From Charles Fallath, Elizabeth, N. J., informing the N. E. C. that Section Elizabeth has been reorganized. From Robert Williamson, Adamsville, Ala., application for charter for a section at Three Mines; application received.

Moved by Lechner and seconded by Hall, that the charter be granted. Carried.

The floor was granted to George Luck on a matter concerning the Jewish party organ, "Der Arbeiter."

Moved by Brauckmann and seconded by Schrafft, that the National Secretary be instructed to make arrangements to take over "Der Arbeiter." Carried.

From A. J. Brush, Davenport, Iowa, application for membership-at-large; the application was received and the member accepted.

From F. P. Janke and four other members of Section Indianapolis, Ind. resolutions protesting against the action of the Editor of The People for not publishing more information regarding the recent I. W. W. Convention.

Moved by Brauckmann and seconded by Lechner, that the Editor of The People is pursuing an editorial policy which the N. E. C. Sub-Committee sees no reason to interfere with. Carried.

Meeting adjourned 10:15 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary pro tem.

The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND Anti-Political Industrialism

BY A. ROSENTHAL

Price : : : : 10 Cents

By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the Socialist Labor Party, State of Washington:

We, the State Campaign Committee, having fulfilled our duty to the best of our ability, offer you herewith our report.

We venture to say that despite the discontent so noticeable among the voters there was never in our memory so little interest manifested in a national election, although a remarkable interest is being shown in Socialism. The working class voters show little concern in the old capitalist political parties. So uncertain has become employment for the wage-earner and so small his compensation that he finds himself shaken loose from all organized society. And we do not exaggerate when we say that the majority of the working class in the state of Washington are, by the laws of the state, disfranchised.

Heaping insult upon injury comes a refusal from the Secretary of State at Olympia to place the S. L. P. presidential electors on the state's official ballot, thereby disfranchising the only working class political party in the state.

While we find conditions as here cited, there is great encouragement to be drawn from them. For instance, the indifferent and unconcerned attitude of the workers in capitalist politics is evidence that they look no longer for relief from the ruling class and will rapidly become converted to Socialist thought. The official favors shown the Socialist party in placing their presidential electors upon the official ballot, and the illegal discrimination shown the Socialist Labor Party is further proof that the Socialist Labor Party is the true revolutionary political expression of the working class, and this fact will preserve integrity in our party.

The committee has been confronted with a Primary Election law requiring a filing fee for each candidate nominated (presidential electors excluded) amounting to $507 for the state ticket. The validity of this law was in question pending the decision of the State Supreme Court. Your committee drew up and forwarded by registered mail our certificate of nomination to the Secretary of State, Sam. H. Nichols. The certificate of nomination contained our presidential electors for the state, which did not fall under the ban of the aforesaid primary law, and was properly presented for printing upon the official ballot. This the Secretary of State refused to do, forwarding the entire ticket back to the committee advising us to wait for the decision of the Court.

After the Court ruled in favor of the law, we returned the certificate of nomination and demanded the filing of the electors, which should have been filed upon the first receipt. The certificate was again returned, and this time the Secretary's excuse was that the certificate of nomination had arrived too late, as the printers had the ballots printed.

Meantime the committee was busy getting out three thousand S. L. P. sticker ballots, expecting to be ruled against at the capital and in the courts. We forwarded two hundred state tickets to Hoquiam, four hundred to Spokane and four hundred to Tacoma, sending one thousand to members at large and sympathizers. We left one thousand state and King county tickets to be distributed by Section Seattle.

When receiving the certificate of nomination the second time along with the refusal to file same, we raised an independent fund of $50, secured an attorney, sending him to Olympia with instructions to ask the State Supreme Court for an injunction against the Secretary of State to show cause why our electors were not printed upon the official ballot. Our attorney had little trouble in convincing the members of the bench of the blunder made by the Secretary, but they refused to promise a decision until after election. As there is no penalty attached and a decision after election would avail us nothing, we deemed it wise to stop proceedings and rely upon our sticker tickets.

While the committee's efforts to place our ticket upon the official ballot failed, our work was by no means futile. The propaganda value of the election is beyond estimation, and your committee took every advantage at its command. Experience leaves us with the firm conviction that the politics of the working class must essentially be the reflex of an economic organization, an electorate of the industrial body, carried on, if need be, independent of capitalist officialdom. Our position allows us to appreciate the value of the Socialist Labor Party, as through it order and discipline can be maintained and the true worth of its members be developed.

Stephen Brearcliff,
J. E. Riordan,
Campaign Committee.

Expenses—For printing and folding stickers, $8.50; for postage, $2.15; total, $10.65. S. B.

OPERATING FUND.

We cannot urge too strongly the need of contributions to the Operating Fund at this time. There has been a general let-up on subscriptions, due, no doubt, to the strain of campaign work from which the comrades seek to recuperate, yet our expenses have gone on as heretofore. Funds must be had to meet our obligations to continue to carry out the work successfully which has been imposed upon us by the Party membership. Shoulder your share of the burden, Comrades, and help us over this trying period.

Daniel S. Law, Center Barnstead, N. H.	.50
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	1.00
Section Passaic Co., N. J.	10.00
Total	11.50
Previously acknowledged	3,175.64
Grand total	$3,187.14

ELECTION EXPENSES, SECTION ELIZABETH.

We collected at the August Gillhaus meeting $17.25. Out of that we paid $2 to the speakers, $7 for a hall, and $6 for handbills; $2.25 to the Operating Fund.

Readers of The People and members of the Section are requested to take note of this report.

Secretary.

PRESENTS WANTED FOR DAILY PEOPLE BAZAAR.

We again urge our members and our friends in general to send us some presents for the bazaar and fair which will be held in conjunction with this affair. The proceeds from the sale of all articles sent to us will go towards helping the Daily and Weekly People. Now, more than ever, S. L. P. members should realize the necessity of giving the party organs a helping hand.

Amidst all confusion in the world of labor the S. L. P., through its press, alone holds aloft the beacon light that illumines the path leading towards the Working Class Republic.

Do not delay in this. If you intend sending us something for the bazaar and fair do it now. Any article, large or small, is acceptable and can be used to great advantage at our affairs. We prefer home made articles of any kind to ready made, those that can be bought in stores. There is a great demand for embroidered and hand painted pillows and other fancy goods. All presents should be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Comrade Wilson offers for the bazaar and fair a complete course in stage dancing, 35 lessons in all, at his Academy. The price for this course is $25. The recipient may either use it for his or her own purpose or sell it if that is preferable.

Next meeting of this committee will be held on Wednesday evening, November 11th, 8 p. m., at the residence of the undersigned, 887 Longwood avenue.

Subdivisions of Section New York, S. L. P. are called upon to each elect 3 delegates to a conference for the purpose of making final arrangments, and elect committee for the affair. The conference is to be held on FRIDAY, November 20th, 8 p. m., at 28 City Hall Place.

For the Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Sec'y.

PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Presents for the Bazaar and Fair on Thanksgiving Day are now beginning to come in, and now that the excitement of Election is over we can expect them to come at a lively gait.

So far we acknowledge receipt of the following:

Miss Dibbs, New Bethlehem, Mass., fine fancy bed quilt; Otto Ruckser, West Haven, Conn., half dozen thermometers; L. E. Lafferty, Brooklyn, N. Y., elegant finished mahogany piano stool.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
28 City Hall Place, Manhattan.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

"THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONIST"

Yearly subscription for U. S. A. or Canada, 50c.

Half-yearly subscription, 25c.

Advocates Revolutionary Unionism without Affiliation to Any Political Party.

Address:—

Business Manager, S. WALKER, c/o Wm. G. Allan, G. S. T. Springfield Cottage. Hapwood, Heywood, near Manchester, England.

TO WORK!

The past Election has taught us that the workingman cannot be brought to our line of thinking by an exodus of campaign literature one month or so prior to the day he casts his vote. The purpose of the leaflet is more in the nature of an announcement of sale such as the merchant would use to attract the eye of the passerby.

Effective work in making converts to our principles must be done throughout the year; every day and every week the glaring facts of the wage workers' servility to his employer and his complete dependence upon some one else for a livelihood must be brought to his realization. Such education can be done only by sufficiently interesting your fellow worker in the Daily and Weekly People to induce him to subscribe for our Party organ. The fact that he himself has paid the subscription is the guarantee of the paper's being read.

Let us set to work and increase the circulation of The People so that it reaches every nook and corner of the country. By increasing its circulation you increase the Party's vote and ultimately attain the goal for which you are striving. The circulation of the Party's organ is the barometer of the Party's progress or retrogression.

Those sending in two or more:

Robt. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	3
C. H. Corregan, Syracuse, N. Y.	2
Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.	8
F. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	3
C. Demms, Denver, Colo.	2
W. Suessbrick, Rockville, Conn.	4
W. Taylor, Worcester, Mass.	2
J. Kortan, Detroit, Mich.	3
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn.	2
W. R. Wagner, Spokane, Wash.	2
P. E. De Leec, Troy, N. Y.	2
E. Singewald, So. Norwalk, Conn.	3
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	7

Prepaid cards:

Geo. Anderson, Denver, Colo. ... $10.00

The Labor News Co. would inform Sections and its other patrons that both "What Means This Strike?" and "Reform or Revolution" are out of stock. A new edition will be on sale within a week or so.

Sales of $1.00 or more:

30th and 32nd A. D., New York	$1.30
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
Kewanee, Ill.	1.20
Columbia, Nev.	2.50
Winston, Mont.	1.20
New Orleans, La.	1.00
Chicago, Ill.	5.50
Spokane, Wash.	2.40
Casper, Wyo.	2.70
Cincinnati, Ohio	2.20
Tonopah, Nev.	26.00

A 'LABOR' BANQUET

ROOSEVELT SENDS OUT STRING OF INVITATIONS.

Gompers and Those Who Helped Him to Boom Bryan Are Left Out—All Other Shining Lights of A. F. of L. to Rub Knees with President.

Washington, November 9.—President Roosevelt has issued invitations for a notable "labor legislatoin" dinner, to be held at the White House on Tuesday, November 17. The guests will include many national labor organization "chiefs," several prominent judges, and officers of the executive departments, but it is understood that President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, Vice-President O'Connell, and Treasurer Lennon of the American Federation of Labor are not included. Labor legislation will be discussed.

This affair will be one of the most characteristic and significant social functions held at the White House during the startling Roosevelt administration.

As stated, the date named for the affair is Tuesday, November 17. The names of the labor leaders who have been invited can be given at this time, but those of the administration officials and jurists are not yet made public. The list of supposed labor representatives is interesting by reason of its omission quite as much as by reason of its inclusions.

Those invited are Daniel J. Keefe, president of the Longshoremen's Union; P. H. Morrissey, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; T. J. Dolan, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Steam Shovel and Dredgmen; A. L. Faulkner, president of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America; John Mitchell, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and formerly president of the American Mine Workers' Union, and James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and head of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

Terence V. Powderly, chief of the division of information, Bureau of Immigration, and formerly head of the Knights of Labor, and Edward J. Gavegan, attorney for the Central Building Trades' Association of New York, are also included in the invitations.

Nearly all of those invited are officers of organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor. But among those not invited are:

Samuel Gompers, president; Frank Morrison, secretary; John B. Lennon, treasurer; James O'Connell, third vice-president, and several other general officials of the American Federation, who were closely associated with Gompers in carrying on his campaign for Bryan.

LECTURE IN ST. LOUIS.

"The Concentration of Wealth and the Socialist Movement" is the subject of a lecture by Harry Froelich which will be given on SUNDAY, Nov. 15, 2:30 p. m. at the headquarters of Section St. Louis, S. L. P., 1717 South Broadway, 2nd floor.

Admission free; everybody welcome.

Lectures will be held every Sunday by different speakers.

BALTIMORE GERMAN BRANCH, S. L. P.

The German Branch of the S. L. P. in Baltimore meets every second and fourth Sundays of each month, 7 o'clock evenings, at Room 1, Labor Lyceum, 1011 and 1013 Baltimore street. German workingmen are welcome at these meetings.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

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TICKETS (Admitting One) Twenty-five Cents

HAT CHECK, Ten Cents.

An Excellent Array of Professional Vaudeville Talent Will Positively Appear. BALL AT EIGHT P. M.

STUFFY FACTORIES

Their Lack of Ventilation, and Their Overcrowding, Give Tuberculosis Germs Easy Work.

It is because factories are not well ventilated, because workshops are allowed to continue to be overfilled, and that in congested districts, where there is not much change for ventilation anyhow, because people are compelled to live in crowded quarters where the amount of air per individual is so limited that re-breathing of once breathed air is inevitable, that human tuberculosis continues to thrive. More than nine-tenths of all tuberculosis is pulmonary and is due to previous cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The dairy industry is compelled to bear its burdens, but so should all the industrial and commercial conditions that favor that transmission of this "Great White Plague of the North." Here is the practical conclusion of this conference of world authorities on tuberculosis. We must not diminish but rather increase our precautions to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis to children through food products, but we must take the next logical step and insist on just as stringent precautions to prevent the spread of tuberculosis from man to man, because without such legal regulation organizers of industry are sure to exploit the labor of human beings at the expense of their health and at such serious risk to the health of the community.

As so definitely stated by Professor Koch, and agreed to by all authorities, eleven-twelfths of all our turberculosis is due to infection from other human beings, and it appears probably that all of our pulmonary tuberculosis thus originates. For a time it seemed as though the control of animal tuberculosis and of food products would do much to reduce very largely our death rate from tuberculosis. This is now shown not to be the case, though there is no doubt that restrictive measures with regard to cattle tuberculosis will lessen the number of cases of this disease that occur among children, in whom tuberculous affections outside of the lungs are much more common than they are in adults. The accomplishment of this eminently-to-be-desired result, which means so much for humanity, not only in decreasing the death rate from tuberculosis, but also in decreasing the number of deformed children in the world, so many of whom owe their deformity to tuberculous processes, not only justifies our present legal regulation of cattle tuberculosis, but would even demand still further measures of restriction in so important a matter. We have been spending immense sums in this great cause and should spend even more.

Since we are already doing so much to eradicate the lesser evils, and quite rightly, it is only proper to have emphasized for us, as Professor Koch does, how much we should be ready to do to prevent the communication of human tuberculosis. We are asking farmers to put themselves to many inconveniences and stand many material losses, partly, of course, for the benefit of the dairy industry in general, but mainly because of the risk of the possible spread of bovine tuberculosis in a limited number of cases to man. How much more, then, should we be ready to ask landlords, manufacturers and those who derive revenues from various organized industries, to do as much as the farmer is asked to do for a less serious danger. After all, the one thing that was made perfectly clear at this congress was that where people live in fresh air tuberculosis does not thrive. Even after it has gained a rather strong hold on the human system, living out in the air will usually lead to such a conquering of the disease as robs it of most of its terrors. If people lived in thoroughly ventilated surroundings, the disease would develop ever so much less than it does and so there would be many less foci for its distribution.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

WOMAN
—AND THE—
Socialist Movement

* * *

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* * *

The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

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48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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WANTED.

Comrades and sympathizers, who possess second hand Scientific and Sociologic books, and who desire to assist a few comrades not in position to purchase same, to contribute such books. Address

National Secretary of the S. L. P.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend